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47th 1909 Union League of Philadelphia



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THE UNION LEAGUE



PHILADELPHIA

1909

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*The Union League of Philadelphia*

*Please exchange*

GEORGE P. MORGAN

*Secretary*



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# THE UNION LEAGUE

OF

## PHILADELPHIA

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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS ELECTED DECEMBER 13, 1909

STANDING COMMITTEES

THE ADVISORY REAL ESTATE BOARD

MINUTES OF ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING,  
OCTOBER 9, 1909

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, DECEMBER 13, 1909

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE

---

REPORT OF THE GUEST COMMITTEE

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Address by MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT

GRANT'S BIRTHDAY

Address by the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Address by GENERAL HORACE PORTER

Address by HON. EDWIN S. STUART

Address by HON. JOHN E. REYBURN

Address by HON. DIMNER BEEBER

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REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

CORNER-STONE LAYING, OCTOBER 9, 1909

Address by HON. EDWIN S. STUART

Address by HON. DIMNER BEEBER

Address by HON. WILLIAM W. PORTER

Address by MR. WILLIAM T. TILDEN

REPORT OF THE ART ASSOCIATION

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1909

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BROAD STREET

BETWEEN CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREETS



Founded November 22, 1862.

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Organized December 27, 1862.

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Incorporated March 30, 1864.

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House, 1118 Chestnut Street, opened January 22, 1863.

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House, 1216 Chestnut Street, opened August 18, 1864.

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Present Union League House opened May 11, 1865.

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OFFICERS

Elected December 13, 1909

President

JAMES F. HOPE

Vice-Presidents

MORRIS L. CLOTHIER

WILLIAM W. PORTER

WILLIAM T. TILDEN

WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS

Directors

M. RIEBENACK

JOHN W. HAMER

GEORGE P. MORGAN

E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK

THOMAS J. JEFFRIES

GEORGE B. EVANS

HOWARD B. FRENCH

THOMAS K. OBER

JAMES E. MITCHELL

JOSEPH B. McCALL

WILLIAM C. SPROUL

FRANK C. GILLINGHAM

JOHN KISTERBOCK

LOUIS WAGNER

WILLIAM M. SCOTT

Elected by the Board of Directors,  
December 14, 1909

Secretary

GEORGE P. MORGAN

Treasurer

M. RIEBENACK

91801

Union League of Phil.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



# STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed December 14, 1909

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## House Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, *Chairman*  
M. RIEBENACK                      E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK  
JAMES E. MITCHELL                JOHN W. HAMER

## Guest Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. PORTER, *Chairman*  
THOMAS J. JEFFRIES                GEORGE P. MORGAN  
WILLIAM C. SPROUL                JOHN KISTERBOCK

## Finance Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, *Chairman*  
JOSEPH B. McCALL                  GEORGE B. EVANS  
HOWARD B. FRENCH                LOUIS WAGNER

## Library Committee

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, *Chairman*  
HOWARD B. FRENCH                FRANK C. GILLINGHAM  
THOMAS K. OBER                    WILLIAM M. SCOTT

## Auditors

W. HARRY MILLER                  FRANKLIN M. POTTS  
EDWARD A. STOCKTON

## Committee on Membership

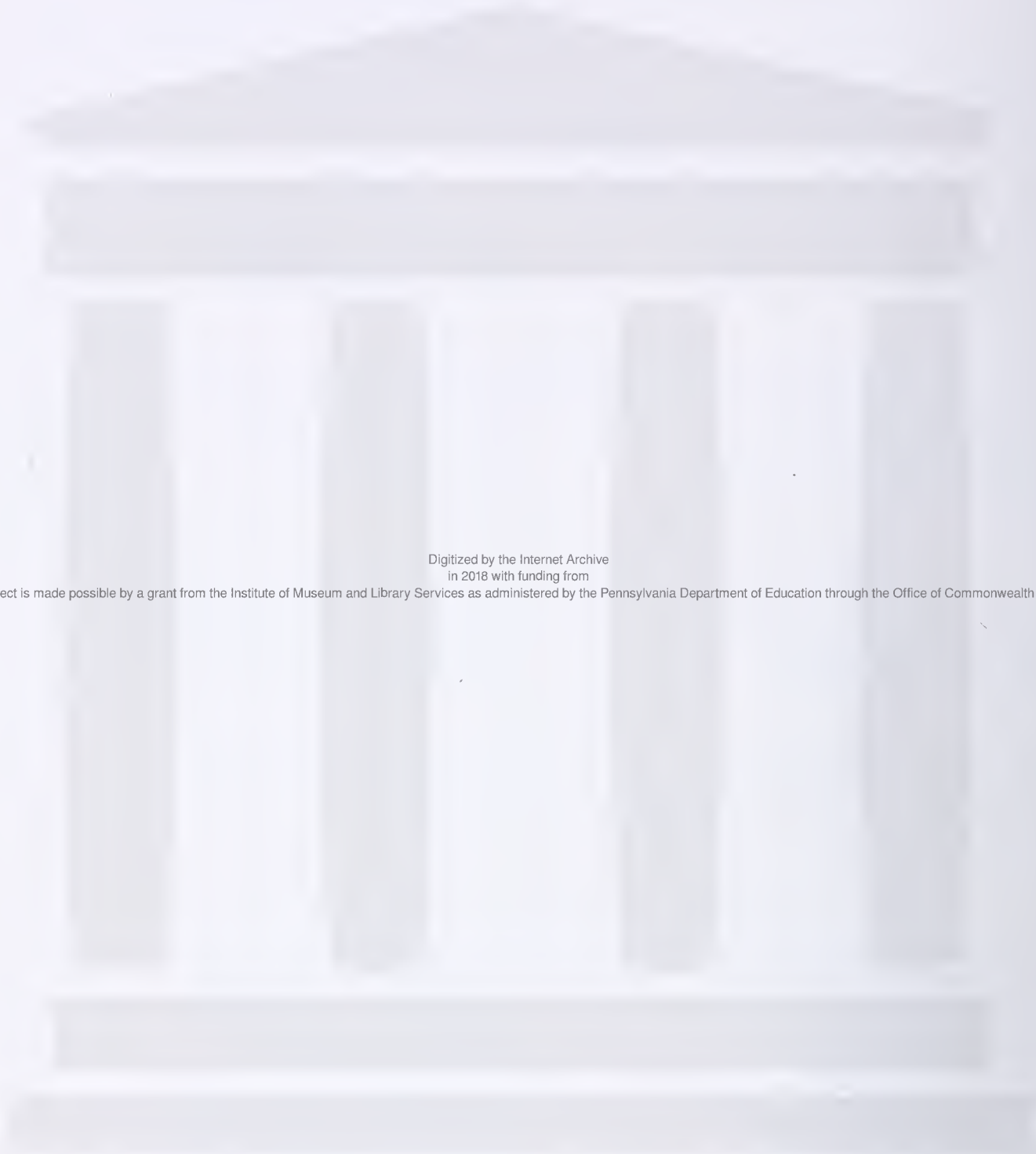
Elected by the Board of Directors

HORACE S. RIDINGS	CLEMENT R. HOOPES
CLARENCE B. COLLIER	ROBERT P. HOOPER
JOHN T. RILEY	ADAM A. STULL
HARRY T. STODDART	RICHARD T. McCARTER
GEORGE H. CLIFF	WILLIAM H. SMEDLEY
CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT	JOHN GRIBBEL
EDWIN F. KEEN	

Elected by the Committee on Membership

GEORGE H. CLIFF	CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT
<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Secretary</i>





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# THE UNION LEAGUE

## <sup>5</sup>DINNER BEEBER.

*President of the Union League, Ex-Officio.*

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.

**JAMES BUTTERWORTH**

<sup>5</sup>Elected by Board of Directors, December 15, 1908.







MINUTES  
OF AN  
ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

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*October 9, 1909.*

An adjourned Annual Meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Saturday afternoon, October 9, 1909, at 3.00 o'clock.

MR. JAMES F. HOPE, the President, presided and MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN acted as Secretary.

Prior to the meeting the members attended the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone of the new building.

THE PRESIDENT (at three o'clock) called attention to the arrival of the hour named in the call for the meeting and, after announcing the presence of a quorum, said:

This meeting was called in conformity with the resolution of adjournment at the Annual Meeting held on December 14th last. It is an adjourned annual meeting, part of the one then held, and consequently all business in order at that meeting may be entertained this afternoon and acted upon the same as at the Annual Meeting. The Chair is now ready to proceed with the business.

MR. JAMES T. GRAFF: Mr. President, I make a motion to reconsider the action taken at the Annual Meeting on the amendment to increase the annual tax.



MR. F. STEPHEN FERAILLE seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT stated the question and, after awaiting discussion, took the vote; when

The motion was adopted unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: The previous action having been reconsidered, the amendment is now before the meeting the same as it was at the meeting on December 14th. The Secretary will kindly read it.

THE SECRETARY: The amendment was one to amend Section 12, Article I, by striking out the word "sixty" in the sixth line, and also in the thirteenth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "seventy-five," so that Section 12 will read:

#### ACTIVE MEMBERS.

##### Their Rights and Obligations.

12. Every active member shall within fifteen days after his election by the Board of Directors sign the Membership Roll, containing the Charter, By-Laws and Rules, and pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of three hundred dollars, and if elected between November 1st and April 30th, an annual tax of seventy-five dollars; if elected between May 1st and October 31st, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of his election. His membership will commence from the date he complies with the above requirements. In every year thereafter every active member shall pay to the Treasurer on the first day of November, or within sixty days thereafter, an annual tax of seventy-five dollars, and he shall enjoy every right of membership.

MR. PETER BOYD: Mr. President, I move the adoption of the amendment.

MR. JAMES T. GRAFF seconded the motion.

THE PRESIDENT invited discussion.

MR. JAMES T. GRAFF: Mr. President, at the Annual Meeting on December 14, 1908, when the question of enlarging the membership and also increasing the annual tax was being considered, I voted in the negative on the latter proposition upon



the assumption that, as the building would not be completed until some time in 1910, the annual tax from the increased membership would provide for the additional expenses in that year, without raising the annual tax on all members. Upon investigating the subject, however, I am convinced that, regardless of the increased membership, it is also essential that an increase should be made in the amount of the annual tax, and for this reason I made the motion.

MR. S. H. ALLEMAN: Mr. President, I move to amend the amendment by adding thereto the following: Provided that the dues for members who have been members for twenty-five years or more shall be sixty dollars per annum.

THE PRESIDENT: The amendment is not in order. It is of such a character that it should have had the same bulletin-board notice as the amendment under consideration.

(Mr. Alleman's amendment was withdrawn.)

THE PRESIDENT: The question is upon an amendment to the By-Laws; under the By-Laws, an affirmative two-thirds vote will be necessary for the adoption of the amendment, and for a two-thirds vote, tellers must be appointed. This may be avoided, however, by unanimous consent. If the Chair hears no objection, he will put the question to a *viva voce* vote.

(The only responses were calls for a vote.)

The Chair hears no objection. All those in favor of the amendment will say *aye*. (An unanimous vote.) Those of the contrary opinion will say *no*. (No response.) The ayes have it. More than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the amendment is carried.

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER: Mr. President, the 11th day of May next will be the anniversary of the opening of this old building. I appreciate the magnitude of the work in hand, but ask if it will be possible to have the new building (the addition) completed and ready for dedication on the 11th of May, 1910.

THE PRESIDENT: General Wagner, that is a question for the Building Committee who have charge of the work and for the



architect and builders. It will be completed at the earliest possible day.

GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER: I doubt very much that it will be done in that time; but the 11th of May, 1910, the anniversary of the opening of the original building, would be most appropriate for the formal opening of the new addition.

THE PRESIDENT: That will have consideration.

On motion of MR. WM. T. TILDEN, the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary.*



MINUTES  
OF THE  
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF  
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

---

*December 13, 1909.*

The Forty-seventh Annual Meeting of The Union League of Philadelphia was held on Monday evening, December 13, 1909, at 8 o'clock.

The President, MR. JAMES F. HOPE, presided; and MR. GEORGE P. MORGAN acted as Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT (at 8.20 o'clock) announced the presence of a quorum and requested the reading of the call for the meeting.

THE SECRETARY read the following:

THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

*December 1, 1909.*

*To the Members:*

The Annual Meeting of The Union League will be held on Monday evening, December 13, 1909, at eight o'clock.

The polls for the election of officers will be opened at 3 p. m., and remain open until 10 p. m., when they will be closed.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT: *Gentlemen*—This is the Annual Meeting of the corporation and, according to the By-Laws, the first business is the reading of the Minutes of the last preceding Annual Meeting on December 14, 1908, and of the Adjourned Annual Meeting on October 9, 1909.



COL. THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM: Mr. President, as the minutes of the Annual Meeting held on December 14, 1908, have been printed and distributed to the members and the minutes of the Adjourned Annual Meeting held on October 9, 1909, will be printed and distributed, I move that the minutes be approved and the reading thereof at this time be dispensed with.

COL. WIEDERSHEIM'S motion, being seconded and voted upon, was adopted without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the reading of the Report of the Board of Directors.

MR. JOHN L. CLAWSON: Mr. President, as the Report of the Board of Directors has been printed and distributed to the members, I move that it be adopted, incorporated in the proceedings of this meeting as a part thereof, and the reading dispensed with.

MR. CLAWSON'S motion, being seconded and voted upon, was carried without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT announced as the next business the reading of the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors.

MR. CHARLES M. GUDKNECHT: Mr. President, as the Report of the Treasurer and Auditors has been printed and distributed to the members, I move that it be adopted, incorporated in the proceedings of this meeting, and the reading dispensed with.

MR. GUDKNECHT'S motion, being seconded and voted upon, was agreed to without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT announced as next in the order of procedure, the consideration of new business and requested the reading of a proposed amendment to the By-Laws, a printed copy of which has been posted on the bulletin board since the second Monday of November.

THE SECRETARY read the amendment with the notification thereof signed by its author, General Wendell P. Bowman, as follows:

November 8th, 1909.

"In accordance with Section 60 of the By-Laws, I hereby give notice that at the annual meeting of The Union League,



to be held on Monday evening, December 13, 1909, I will propose the following amendment:

Amend Section 15, Article I, by inserting after the word "Philadelphia" in the second line, the words "or within a distance of fifty miles therefrom," so that Section 15 will read:

ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

15. Officers of the Army or Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, on duty in the city of Philadelphia, or within a distance of fifty miles therefrom, revenue cutter line officers of the United States in actual commission, being citizens of the city of Philadelphia, and retired officers residing in the city of Philadelphia and not engaged in any business or in the practice of any profession, and Consuls of foreign governments duly accredited to the port of Philadelphia and not being citizens of the United States may, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the admission of active members, be admitted to the privileges of the Club House, use of the corporate property and may introduce visitors to the Club House upon payment of an annual tax equal to one-half of the yearly rate paid by active members, if admitted between November 1st and April 30th; if admitted between May 1st and October 31st, an amount equal to one-twelfth of the yearly rate for each month from the date of admission; and for each year of the use of the privileges granted hereunder, every member on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll shall pay to the Treasurer, on the first day of November or within sixty days thereafter, an amount equal to one-half of the yearly tax of active members."

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair awards the floor to General Bowman, by whom the amendment has been proposed.

GENERAL WENDELL P. BOWMAN: *Mr. President and Gentlemen of The Union League*—The amendment now presented does not change the By-Law governing membership on the Army, Navy and Consular Roll as it stands to-day, excepting by the insertion, in the second line, of the words "or within a distance of fifty miles therefrom;" and those words apply only to officers on the active roll of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps, not on duty in the city of Philadelphia. The law as it stands applies to those officers on duty in Philadelphia. If an officer's station happens



to be outside of Philadelphia—for instance, in the Pennsylvania Military Academy in the city of Chester—although he is residing in Philadelphia, he is not eligible to the privileges of membership on this roll, because he is not on duty in this city. The amendment simply extends the territorial jurisdiction of the law from the city proper to within a radius of fifty miles therefrom; applying only to officers on the active roll of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps and in no way changing any other part of the By-Law as it stands upon our record.

We have to-day, of these officers of the army, only four members who have the privilege of this Army, Navy and Consular Roll; and this amendment, if passed, will extend the privilege to officers who may be residing here but who are on duty in the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia. It is simply in line with the patriotic position and record of this Club in extending courtesies to officers in the service of our country. I hope that this extension of the privileges of the By-Law will be granted so that officers on duty in the immediate vicinity of our city, who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of membership on the roll may be enabled to make application therefor.

THE PRESIDENT invited further discussion but no response was made.

A vote was then taken, and the amendment was adopted without dissent.

THE PRESIDENT: It is usual for the League, at its annual meeting, to express its gratitude for the services of those officers who, under the By-Laws, are unable to continue in office. The Chair requests Mr. Forsyth to present a motion with reference to retiring officers.

MR. CHARLES S. FORSYTH: Mr. President, I offer the following:

WHEREAS, Mr. Charles D. Barney having served for three years as a Director, for three years as a Vice-President, and having declined to serve longer as a Vice-President; and

WHEREAS, General Wendell P. Bowman, Messrs. William Henry Brooks and George H. Hill having declined to serve longer as Directors; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the thanks of The Union League be and are hereby extended to the gentlemen named for the faithful



and efficient services rendered by them during the incumbency of their respective offices.

SEVERAL MEMBERS seconded the resolution.

A vote being taken, the resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT invited further business and, after an interval, announced: There being no further business, the Chair will declare a recess until 10.15 p. m., when the members who gather in this room will hear the report of the tellers of the election.

A recess was taken accordingly.

At 10.15 p. m. the session was resumed; PRESIDENT HOPE in the Chair.

MR. W. HARRY MILLER, Chairman, presented the report of the tellers of the election for officers.

THE SECRETARY read the report as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, *December 13, 1909.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of The Union League of Philadelphia:*

The tellers appointed to conduct the election for officers and directors beg leave to report that 1,017 ballots were cast, of which 18 were irregular as to markings, being without the required cross (X) and not counted.

The respective candidates received the number of votes herein set opposite their names.

Respectfully submitted,

W. HARRY MILLER, *Chairman,*  
WILLIAM G. HOPPER,  
MIERS BUSCH,  
ROLAND ALTEMUS,  
GEORGE T. Gwilliam,  
WILLIAM K. HAUPT,  
WILLIAM B. SHEPPARD,  
LEWIS W. KLAHR,  
STOCKTON BATES,  
ALFRED PEARCE,  
J. WARREN COULSTON, JR.,  
HENRY L. HEULINGS,  
WILLIAM H. STEIGERWALT,  
J. WALTER DOUGLASS,  
HORACE C. JONES.



## Return of votes cast :

*President:*

James F. Hope..... 940

*Vice-Presidents:*

Wendell P. Bowman..... 446

William Henry Brooks..... 637

Morris L. Clothier..... 651

William W. Porter..... 711

William T. Tilden..... 811

*Directors:*

Thomas E. Cornish..... 282

George B. Evans..... 754

Howard B. French..... 674

Frank C. Gillingham..... 613

John W. Hamer..... 670

Thomas J. Jeffries..... 679

John Kisterbock..... 627

Joseph B. McCall..... 718

James E. Mitchell..... 685

George P. Morgan..... 893

Henry G. Morris..... 422

Thomas K. Ober..... 529

E. Eldridge Pennock..... 667

Louis P. Posey..... 466

M. Riebenack..... 796

William M. Scott..... 497

William C. Sproul..... 710

Louis Wagner..... 556

THE SECRETARY made proclamation of the names of the successful candidates as follows :

*President*—JAMES F. HOPE.

*Vice-Presidents*—WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS, MORRIS L. CLOTHIER, WILLIAM W. PORTER, WILLIAM T. TILDEN.

*Directors*—GEORGE B. EVANS, HOWARD B. FRENCH, FRANK C. GILLINGHAM, JOHN W. HAMER, THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, JOHN KISTERBOCK, JOSEPH B. MCCALL, JAMES E. MITCHELL, GEORGE P. MORGAN, THOMAS K. OBER, E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK, M. RIEBENACK, WILLIAM M. SCOTT, WILLIAM C. SPROUL AND LOUIS WAGNER.



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THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the tellers and the names of the successful candidates. The proper entries will be made upon the records.

If no further business is to be offered, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

On motion of MR. F. STEPHEN FERAILLE, an adjournment was ordered.

GEORGE P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary.*







**FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**  
 OF THE  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
 OF  
**THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.**

October 31, 1909.

*To the Members of The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the By-Laws, your Board of Directors respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending October 31, 1909, together with the reports of the Treasurer, and of the House, Guest, Finance, Library, and Building Committees, and of the Art Association.

The following statement shows the number of members and guests at the beginning and at the close of the fiscal year, and the changes during that time:

Active members November 1, 1908 .....	1,990
Deaths .....	41
Resignations .....	8
Declined to Qualify .....	4
Transferred to Life Roll .....	7
Suspended .....	5
	— 65
	1,925
Elected during the year .....	253
Active members October 31, 1909 .....	2,178



Active life members November 1, 1908 .....	149
Deaths .....	6
	<hr/> 143
Transferred during the year .....	7
	<hr/>
Active life members October 31, 1909 .....	150
	<hr/>
Re-elected under Amended By-Law, adopted December 9, 1907,	
Number on roll November 1, 1908 .....	5
Re-elected during the year .....	2
	<hr/>
Number on the roll October 31, 1909 .....	7
	<hr/>
Members on the Army, Navy and Consular roll November 1, 1908 .....	28
Deaths .....	1
Resignations .....	2
	<hr/> — 3
	<hr/>
	25
Elected during the year .....	8
	<hr/>
Members on Army, Navy and Consular roll October 31, 1909 .....	33
	<hr/>
Honorary members November 1, 1908 .....	5
Deaths .....	1
	<hr/>
	4
Elected during the year .....	2
	<hr/>
Honorary members October 31, 1909 .....	6
	<hr/>
Number of guests on the Clerical roll November 1, 1908..	108
Deaths .....	1
Resignations .....	11
	<hr/> — 12
	<hr/>
	96
Elected during the year .....	11
	<hr/>
Guests on the roll October 31, 1909 .....	107
	<hr/>

The names on the "Register of Candidates for Membership" October 31, 1909, numbered 2,763.



The Board of Directors organized on the evening following the annual election by re-electing George P. Morgan, Secretary, and M. Riebenack, Treasurer.

The following Standing Committees were appointed by the President:

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—William T. Tilden, Chairman; M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, E. Eldridge Pennock and William Henry Brooks.

GUEST COMMITTEE.—William W. Porter, Chairman; Wendell P. Bowman, Thomas J. Jeffries, William C. Sproul and George P. Morgan.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—Charles D. Barney, Chairman; George H. Hill, Wendell P. Bowman, John W. Hamer and Joseph B. McCall.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.—Morris L. Clothier, Chairman; Howard B. French, John Kisterbock, George B. Evans and Thomas K. Ober.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.—William T. Tilden, Chairman; M. Riebenack, James E. Mitchell, John Kisterbock and John W. Hamer.

And the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee on Membership for the ensuing year:

Horace S. Ridings, Harry W. Butterworth, Richard Campion, Clarence B. Collier, John T. Riley, Harry T. Stoddart, Horace Pettit, George H. Cliff, Charles M. Gudknecht, Clement R. Hoopes, Robert P. Hooper, Charles B. Adamson and Adam A. Stull.

During the year, however, owing to stress of business, Charles B. Adamson and Harry W. Butterworth resigned from the Committee on Membership, and Richard T. McCarter and William H. Smedley were unanimously elected in their stead.

In addition to its stated meetings, the Board held three special meetings.

The special meeting held November 18, 1908, was for the purpose of passing the following minute on the death of our lamented fellow member and former President, Colonel Silas W. Pettit, which was engrossed and sent to the family.

“The Board of Directors of The Union League has learned with deep regret of the sudden death, on the eleventh of November, of Colonel Silas W. Pettit, a former President of The Union League.



His loyalty to, and deep interest in The Union League, as well as his untiring services to it are known to all, and merit recognition. He was always alert to any thought which would inure to its benefit, and the League lost an useful member and a valuable official.

In early life he tendered his services to his country in support of the Union, and served with great credit throughout the War of the Rebellion.

Colonel Pettit became a member of The Union League on October 21, 1870, and served as Director for sixteen years, from 1875 to 1890, as Secretary in 1876, 1877, 1878, 1889 and 1890, as Vice-President for four years, from 1891 to 1894, as President for the years 1895 and 1896, and as a member of the Advisory Real Estate Board from 1897 until his death.

He was always in cordial sympathy with its purposes and labored unceasingly in its service. His great executive ability largely contributed to the success of his efforts.

Ever foremost in assisting all endeavors of his fellow citizens for the benefit of his city, he was a prominent factor among men of affairs.

His professional life was marked with that success which invariably follows such untiring energy, love of truth and justice, and a thorough knowledge of his duties as a citizen and a lawyer.

Toward his friends he was gentle, amiable, always kind, sociable and hospitable. Such qualities were inborn and needed no cultivation.

And his life needs no eulogy."

The special meeting held February 2, 1909, was to receive the report of the Building Committee, as follows:

"Bids for the new building were received and opened on January 28, 1909; the figures submitted by the various contractors appeared very high to the Building Committee, and it directed the architect to call for a revised bid from each contractor, based on certain changes and omissions in the plans and specifications, which were of minor importance.

After carefully considering the revised bids, it was unanimously decided to recommend to the Board of Directors the awarding of the contract to James G. Doak & Co., the lowest bidder, in competition, under the revised plans and specifications, at a contract price of \$527,600."

This recommendation was approved.

The special meeting held on April 24, 1909, was for the pur-



pose of passing the following minute on the death of our beloved fellow member and former President, Major Edwin N. Benson, which was engrossed and sent to the family.

“Edwin N. Benson was born in Philadelphia in 1840. On April 19, 1861, at the breaking out of hostilities between the North and the South, Edwin North Benson joined Company “D,” Gray Reserves, at the organization of that regiment. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company “D,” Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, in the service of the United States in the Cumberland Valley. In the campaign of 1863, during General Lee’s advance into the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. Benson served in Company “D” of the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment. In 1872 Mr. Benson was appointed Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Major, on the staff of Major General Charles M. Prevost. Major Benson was the organizer of the Veteran Corps, First Regiment, N. G. P., in November, 1875, and served for some years as Junior Vice-Commander of the corps.

Major Benson became a member of The Union League May 31, 1863. He served as Director of The Union League during the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1876. He became Vice-President and served from 1879 until 1884. In 1885 he became President and served for that year and the three years succeeding.

Major Benson made many valuable donations to The Union League. In 1881 he made a contribution of a memorial window in The Union League building in commemoration of the first four Presidents of The Union League, Messrs. Meredith, Fell, Binney and McMichael. This window is a constant reminder of the work of these early officers of The Union League, and is regarded as a valuable art decoration of The Union League house. He also contributed to the art treasures of The Union League the bronze equestrian statue of General Grant, the paintings “Psyche” and “The Wine Tasters,” and a portrait of George H. Boker.

This minute is entered upon the records of the Board of Directors of The Union League in recognition of Major Benson’s labors and connection with the organization, and as a mark of the appreciation in which he was held by all the members of The Union League, and of the high character, public services and unselfish devotion of Major Benson, not only to The Union League, but to the United States. No better example can be found, in the membership of The Union League or in the country at large, of true American citizenship and of the devotion to the principles of free government.



Here was a man ready at all times to defend the Nation in war, and to perform every duty of patriotic citizenship in peace."

On February 9, 1909, the form for the bond and mortgage was duly approved, and the mortgage executed on February 15, 1909, and put on record the same day, the original being delivered to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, Trustee.

On February 19, 1909, the contract with James G. Doak & Co. was signed and recorded, and the demolition of the buildings on Fifteenth Street and the rear porch commenced on February 22, 1909.

The \$1,000,000 bonds were signed by the President and Secretary, and delivered to the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, and \$650,000 thereof will be used to defray the expenses of erecting the new building.

On February 9th General Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. Army, Retired, and on March 9th, Honorable William H. Taft, President of the United States, were unanimously elected Honorary members of The Union League by the Board of Directors.

The report of the House Committee, which is appended hereto, gives the details of the management of the several departments of the house during the year.

The Guest Committee's report covers the receptions to Honorable Charlemagne Tower on January 21, 1909, and to Major William H. Lambert on February 12, 1909, at which time Major Lambert delivered a very interesting address on Abraham Lincoln, and the reception and dinner to the President of the United States on Grant's Birthday, April 27, 1909.

The Finance Committee's report refers to the Treasurer's report for statement of Income and Capital Accounts, and gives a detailed account of the issue of the new bonds and mortgage to raise the funds for the erection of the new building.

The Library Committee reports that 468 volumes have been added, of which 339 were purchased, and the balance 129, also 165 pamphlets were contributed by members.

The Building Committee's report sets forth in detail the work accomplished on the new building to date.



By reason of the change in the By-Laws, increasing the number of active members from 2,000 to 2,300, the Committee on Membership has had an exceptionally arduous year, and is to be commended for the care and efficiency exercised in maintaining the high standard of membership in The Union League.

The Art Association's report gives the balance in bank on November 1, 1908, and the amount of the contributions received from the members during the year.

On Saturday, October 9, 1909, with the approval of the Board of Directors, the Building Committee laid the corner-stone of the new Union League building, at the corner of Fifteenth and Moravian Streets, with appropriate ceremonies, a detailed program of which will be found in the report of the Building Committee.

For the purpose of the laying of the corner-stone, the contractors, Messrs. James G. Doak & Co., presented to the President of The Union League a silver trowel, and after the ceremonies, the President, Mr. James F. Hope, presented the silver trowel to The Union League, and the Board of Directors desires to acknowledge it, and to state that it will be treasured in the museum to be provided in the new building.

The usual New Year's reception by the President and Board of Directors was held on New Year's Day, and was a great success, the attendance being 1,474.

The Board of Directors desires to place on record its appreciation of the valuable services gratuitously rendered by The Honorable William W. Porter in the preparation of all the legal matters pertaining to the execution of the bonds and mortgage authorized at the last annual meeting, and of the contract with Messrs. James G. Doak & Co. for the erection of the new improvement.

Upon the death Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, the Secretary submitted the following minute, which was unanimously adopted:

"The Board of Directors of The Union League of Philadelphia learned, with deep regret, of the sudden death of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, United States Army, Retired, an Honorary member of The Union League, which occurred on October 26, 1909.



Oliver Otis Howard was born at Leeds, Me., of Puritan ancestry. He attended Monmouth and Yarmouth (Me.) Academies, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850. He entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., as a cadet in 1850, and graduated in 1854, fourth in general standing.

In 1856 he was appointed Chief of Ordnance under General Harney, and fought against the Seminole Indians in Florida. From the Fall of 1857 to 1861 he was instructor in mathematics at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became Colonel of the Third Maine Infantry; commanded a brigade at the first Battle of Bull Run, and was promoted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, September 3, 1861. He served under General McClellan and General Sumner. In the Battle of Fair Oaks he was twice severely wounded in the right arm, necessitating its amputation, and was awarded a medal of honor for distinguished bravery.

General Howard also displayed great bravery in the second Battle of Bull Run, and at Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was promoted to Major-General of Volunteers, November 29, 1862. In April, 1863, he was assigned by President Lincoln to the command of the Eleventh Army Corps, and commanded this corps in the battles of Chancellorsville, and at Gettysburg, and received great praise from Congress and General Meade for holding the famous battlefield with his reserve troops while keeping a superior force in check from the time of General Reynolds' death in the early morning until near night on the first day.

He commanded a corps under General Thomas in the Battle of Missionary Ridge. Promoted to Brigadier-General, United States Army, December 21, 1864, and Major-General, United States Army, by brevet March 13, 1865, and at the death of General McPherson was appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee. He commanded the right wing of the army in Sherman's famous march to the sea.

At the conclusion of the war, General Howard was appointed Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, and upon the conclusion of this work in 1874, was assigned to command the Department of the Columbia.

In 1872 President Grant sent General Howard to make peace with the Chiricahua Apache Indians, then at war with the government. In 1877, 1878 and 1879 he successfully fought rebellious Indians in the West.

In 1880 and 1881 he was Superintendent of the United



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States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., and on July 13, 1882, was assigned to command the Department of the Platte. On March 19, 1886, he was promoted to Major-General, United States Army, and assigned to command the Military Division of the Pacific, and in November, 1888, was transferred to the command of the Military Division of the Atlantic. When the different divisions were abolished he was assigned to the command of the Department of the East, and was retired in 1894.

General Howard was an author of considerable note, and an active advocate of Republican principles from the founding of the party to his death.

General Howard was the founder and first president of Lincoln Memorial University, located near Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and during the last year of his life exclusively devoted his energies toward securing an endowment fund for the University.

The Board of Directors of The Union League records this minute of the passing of a distinguished soldier, an unflinching patriot, a ripe scholar, and a Christian gentleman, one whose entire life was energetically devoted to the service of his country, and the amelioration of his fellow-man."

GEORGE P. MORGAN,  
*Secretary.*



## ACTIVE LIFE ROLL.

## DECEASED.

BRICE, EPHRAIM .....	Sept. 10, 1909
FISHER, ELLICOTT .....	Dec. 20, 1908
HENRY, HENRY S. ....	June 24, 1909
HENSZEY, WILLIAM P. ....	Mar. 23, 1909
JENKS, WILLIAM H. ....	Feb. 2, 1909
THOMAS, GEORGE C. ....	April 21, 1909

## ACTIVE ROLL.

## DECEASED.

ARRISON, JAMES M. ....	Jan. 28, 1909
BECK, ISAAC P. ....	April 3, 1909
BENSON, EDWIN N. ....	April 18, 1909
BLYNN, HARRY .....	Nov. 6, 1908
BREMER, THEODORE .....	June 12, 1909
BRIGHT, JOSEPH C. ....	Mar. 5, 1909
BROSIUS, JOSEPH P. ....	Dec. 21, 1908
BUDD, S. PEMBERTON .....	Feb. 8, 1909
CLARK, JOHN A. ....	May 5, 1909
CONNELL, WILLIAM .....	Mar. 21, 1909
COOK, EDMUND D. ....	April 20, 1909
CUNNINGHAM, MATTHEW C. ....	Feb. 14, 1909
GRAHAM, WILLIAM .....	Oct. 18, 1909
HARRISON, JOHN .....	Feb. 8, 1909
HILLIER, ALONZO .....	Jan. 29, 1909
HIRONS, WILLIAM F. ....	Sept. 16, 1909
JOHNSON, FERDINAND M. ....	April 4, 1909
KEMBLE, ISAAC W. ....	Aug. 6, 1909
KNOWLES, WILLIAM G. ....	April 28, 1909
LADD, WESTRAY .....	Aug. 15, 1909
LANCASTER, THOMAS L. ....	Feb. 18, 1909
LONG, JAMES .....	June 14, 1909
McCLURE, ALEXANDER K. ....	June 6, 1909
PETTIT, SILAS W. ....	Nov. 11, 1908
PITCAIRN, ROBERT .....	July 25, 1909
ROBERTS, ALGERNON B. ....	Jan. 7, 1909
ROWLAND, EDWIN S. ....	Jan. 6, 1909
SAGENDORPH, L. LEWIS .....	April 13, 1909
SANDERSON, JOHN H. ....	May 13, 1909
SHIPPEN, SAMUEL S. ....	Mar. 18, 1909
SMITH, J. FUTHEY .....	May 2, 1909
SOLIS, ISAAC N. ....	Feb. 13, 1909



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TAYLOR, WILLIAM SHIPLEY .....	Mar.	12, 1909
TRIMBLE, JAMES .....	Aug.	4, 1909
TRUMP, CHARLES E. ....	Nov.	5, 1908
TURNER, WILLIAM J. ....	Aug.	17, 1909
TYSON, CANBY S. ....	Dec.	23, 1908
WELLS, CALVIN .....	Aug.	2, 1909
WOODWARD, B. J. ....	Mar.	5, 1909
WRAY, JAMES C. ....	Aug.	25, 1909
ZOOK, J. GUST .....	Nov.	15, 1908

RESIGNED.

ADAMS, C. WILLIS .....	Oct.	31, 1909
DUNHAM, WILLIAM R. ....	Oct.	31, 1909
HALL, GEORGE RAYMOND .....	Oct.	31, 1909
MULLER, GEORGE P. ....	Oct.	31, 1909
NIXON, WILLIAM H. ....	Oct.	31, 1909
SWEIGARD, ISAAC A. ....	Oct.	31, 1909
WARTHMAN, C. H. ....	Dec.	8, 1908
WILLIAMSON, FRANK .....	Oct.	31, 1909

TRANSFERRED TO LIFE ROLL.

ALTEMUS, HENRY, JR. ....	July	21, 1909
BUSCH, MIERS .....	May	14, 1909
CLAY, R. EDEY .....	Feb.	11, 1909
DUNDORE, CHARLES R. ....	April	14, 1909
PENNOCK, E. ELDRIDGE .....	Jan.	15, 1909
SHOEMAKER, JOSHUA L. ....	Oct.	16, 1909
SMITH, E. ELDRIDGE .....	Nov.	16, 1908

DROPPED.

FRICK, WILLIAM C. ....	April	20, 1909
GRAY, JUSTUS .....	April	13, 1909
KEELEY, JEROME .....	April	13, 1909
RICHARDSON, CHARLES B. ....	June	24, 1909
SPENCER, JESSE F. ....	Aug.	10, 1909

HONORARY ROLL.

DECEASED.

HOWARD, OLIVER OTIS, Major-General, U. S. A., Rtd.	Oct.	26, 1909
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 ARMY, NAVY AND CONSULAR ROLL.

## DECEASED.

RUSSELL, A. W., Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Retired ... Nov. 26, 1908

## RESIGNED.

BERTOLETTE, DANIEL N., Medical Director, U. S. N.. Mar. 23, 1909

SAGASETA, MANUEL TORRES Y ..... May 15, 1909

## CLERICAL ROLL.

## DECEASED.

APPLETON, SAMUEL E. .... May 16, 1909

## RESIGNED.

ARNOLD, A. J. .... July 15, 1909

CULVER, ANDREW ..... July 15, 1909

FALKNER, JOHN B. .... July 15, 1909

FICHTHORN, ANDREW S. .... July 15, 1909

FULTON, WILLIAM P. .... July 15, 1909

GUNNELL, GEORGE ..... Mar. 30, 1909

LEE, E. TRUMBULL ..... May 3, 1909

MEYERS, WILLIAM F. .... July 15, 1909

PARKIN, FRANK P. .... July 15, 1909

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM C. .... Oct. 31, 1909

THOMAS, NATHANIEL S. .... July 15, 1909



# TREASURER'S REPORT

## OF

# RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1908, TO OCTOBER 31, 1909.

### INCOME ACCOUNT.

#### ANNUAL TAX.

Amount received account Annual Tax ..... \$128,915 00

Made up as follows:

To 1,995 members on roll November 1, 1908, at \$60 .....	\$119,700 00
“ 105 members elected between November 1, 1908, and April 30, 1909, at \$60....	6,300 00
“ 25 members elected in May, 1909, at \$30	750 00
“ 25 members elected in June, 1909, at \$25 .....	625 00
“ 25 members elected in July, 1909, at \$20 .....	500 00
“ 25 members elected in August, 1909, at \$15 .....	375 00
” 25 members elected in September, 1909, at \$10 .....	250 00
“ 25 members elected in October, 1909, at \$5 .....	125 00
“ 28 members on Army, Navy and Consular Roll, November 1, 1908, at \$30..	840 00
“ 5 members elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll between November 1, 1908, and April 30, 1909, at \$30.....	150 00
“ 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in June, 1909, at \$12.50.	12 50
“ 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in July, 1909, at \$10...	10 00
“ 1 member elected to Army, Navy and Consular Roll in October, 1909, at \$2.50 .....	2 50

Amounts carried forward ..... \$129,640 00 \$128,915 00



Amounts brought forward ..... \$129,640 00 \$128,915 00

AUTHORIZED CREDITS ON ACCOUNT  
OF ABOVE.

By allowance for deaths of members which occurred before payment of tax, 3 at \$60 .....	\$180 00	
" allowance for 1 resignation, at \$60 .....	60 00	
" allowance for 5 members dropped, at \$60 .....	300 00	
" 1 member transferred from Active to Active Life Roll, at \$60 .....	60 00	
" 1 failed to qualify (elected January, 1909), at \$60 ...	60 00	
" 1 failed to qualify (elected May, 1909), at \$30.....	30 00	
" 1 failed to qualify (elected June, 1909), at \$25 .....	25 00	
" 1 failed to qualify (elected October, 1909), at \$5 ....	5 00	
" 1 delinquent at \$5 .....	5 00	
		725 00
Total amount received .....		<u>\$128,915 00</u>

RECEIPTS FROM THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys .....	\$7,603 45
Campaign Committee 1908 .....	1,297 97
Card-Case Drawers, Rent of .....	17 00
Coupé Companies Charges .....	1,529 94
Decoration Company Charges .....	1,570 55
Dividend on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance .....	10 00
Engineers' Club Charges .....	18 60
Fifteenth Street Properties, Rents of....	1,066 68
Giller, Charles F., Restaurant Account charged to Profit and Loss, 1908, paid by estate .....	1 30
Grant Day Banquet, Subscriptions to....	5,755 00
History of The Union League, Sale of....	4 00

Amounts carried forward ..... \$18,874 49 \$128,915 00



Amounts brought forward .....	\$18,874 49	\$128,915 00
Household Furnishings, Sale of .....	216 04	
Insurance Canceled, Rebate on .....	1 88	
Interest on Bonds .....	110 00	
Interest on Deposits, Income Account....	1,893 01	
Letter Boxes, Rent of .....	94 00	
Lodging Rooms, Rent of .....	5,366 25	
Pepper, George S., Library Fund, Income.	326 50	
Playing-Cards .....	62 50	
Rebate on Surety Bonds Canceled.....	14 40	
Redeemed Stamped Envelopes .....	72 42	
Restaurant Department .....	293,583 70	
Sale of Old Papers, etc. ....	19 98	
State Tax on Bonds .....	100 00	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant, Sale of Material .....	15 50	
Sundry Charges Advanced for Members..	2,609 33	
Telephone Charges .....	1,890 52	
Umbrellas .....	185 90	
Wardrobes, Rent of .....	397 50	
Wetherill, George D., Restaurant Account charged to Profit and Loss, 1908, paid by estate .....	7 50	
		<u>\$325,841 42</u>
Total Amount of Receipts .....		\$454,756 42

## DISBURSEMENTS.

On account of the following:

Addressing and Delivering League Notices	\$632 18	
Annual Tax Returned—Order Board of Directors .....	60 00	
Benson, Edwin N., Engrossing Minute, etc.	155 00	
Billiard and Pool Tournament .....	288 10	
Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys.....	6,353 34	
Board of Employes, House Department...	7,286 42	
Building Repairs .....	2,339 53	
Campaign Committee 1908 .....	537 00	
Certified Public Accountant .....	500 00	
Christmas Fund .....	6,805 01	
Cleaning Supplies .....	1,775 30	
Coal and Wood for Steam Heating and Grates .....	1,707 34	
Amounts carried forward .....	\$28,439 22	\$454,756 42



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Amounts brought forward .....	\$28,439 22	\$454,756 42
Coupé Companies for charges to Members.	1,529 94	
Decoration Co. for charges to Members...	1,570 55	
Engineers' Club for charges to Members..	18 60	
Filters, refilling, etc. ....	1,244 50	
Gas for Light and Heat .....	3 07	
Grant Day Banquet .....	5,755 00	
Household Furnishings, Replacements, etc.	8,281 24	
Ice for House Department .....	188 43	
Insurance, { Fire, Elevator and Steam Boiler..... } Expense...	3,819 86	
Interest on Loans .....	394 17	
Laying Corner-stone .....	1,039 20	
Letter Boxes .....	5 00	
Library Committee .....	4,650 75	
Lodging Rooms .....	2,229 09	
Membership Committee, Printing, etc. ...	828 85	
Painting .....	470 00	
Pepper Fund Account, Books purchased..	330 82	
Pettit, Silas W., Engrossing Minute, etc..	150 00	
Petty Cash Disbursements, House Depart- ment .....	58 19	
Plastering .....	135 41	
Playing-Cards .....	49 30	
Premiums on Surety Bonds .....	479 32	
Printing Annual Report, By-Laws, Speeches, etc. ....	2,706 20	
Receptions, Music, Flags and Decorations.	9,163 37	
Reception to President William H. Taft ..	2,203 59	
Reception to Hon. Charlemagne Tower....	536 25	
Restaurant Department .....	290,384 38	
Society for Organizing Charity .....	305 46	
State Tax on Bonds .....	95 00	
Stationery and Postage for Office .....	2,167 48	
Stationery for Members .....	596 22	
Steam and Electric-Light Plant .....	15,027 51	
Sundry Charges of Members Advanced....	2,648 19	
Taxes for 1909 on League House .....	24,000 00	
Taxes, Rent, 1418 Sansom Street.....	1,600 00	
Taxes, etc., Fifteenth Street Properties...	3,353 00	
Telephones, Tickers and News Bulletins..	5,602 83	
Toilet Rooms, Wages and Supplies .....	4,560 12	
Amounts carried forward .....	\$426,620 11	\$454,756 42

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*Treasurer's Report*

37

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Amounts brought forward .....	\$426,620 11	\$454,756 42
Umbrellas .....	306 20	
Uncollectible Charges Canceled .....	10 33	
Uniforms, House Department .....	925 75	
Wages, House Department .....	32,036 11	
Water-Rent, Spring Water, etc. ....	1,244 25	
	<hr/>	
Total Amount of Disbursements.....	\$461,142 75	
Deficiency, Income Account, October 31, 1908 .....	2,264 67	
	<hr/>	
		463,407 42
	<hr/>	
Deficiency, Income Account, October 31, 1909....	\$8,651 00	
	<hr/> <hr/>	



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### CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

#### RECEIPTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR.

250 Entrance Fees at \$300.....	\$75,000 00
7 Life Membership Fees at \$1,000 .....	7,000 00
Interest on Deposits .....	691 07
Perpetual Insurance on Fifteenth Street Properties Canceled, return of Pre- mium .....	641 07
Sale of Bonds .....	250,000 00
Total Amount of Receipts .....	\$333,332 14

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Architect's Fees .....	\$13,190 00
Brick Work .....	19,600 00
Concrete Foundations .....	2,800 00
Cut Stone .....	39,160 00
Demolition .....	1,600 00
Excavations .....	16,000 00
Expenses in connection with Mortgage and Contract .....	198 50
Fireproofing .....	3,640 00
Incidentals .....	2 70
Lumber and Carpenter Work .....	17,600 00
Mill Work .....	1,600 00
Plumbing .....	800 00
Printing .....	442 25
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work .....	400 00
Steam Heating .....	2,800 00
Structural Metal and Miscellaneous Iron Work .....	48,800 00
Superintendence and Clerical Labor .....	1,290 00
Total Amount of Disbursements.....	\$169,923 45
Deficiency, October 31, 1908 .....	5,906 99
	175,830 44
Cash Balance, October 31, 1909 .....	\$157,501 70



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BOND ACCOUNT.

Bonds of The Union League outstanding at rate of  
4.4 per cent., due March 1, 1939 ..... \$250,000 00

## GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY TRUST FUND.

Invested in loan to The Union League of Philadelphia,  
Capital Account, on demand at four per cent..... \$8,162 50

## GEORGE S. PEPPER LIBRARY FUND.

Interest received from George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund,  
which, under terms of the bequest, can be used only for purchase  
of books.

Balance, October 31, 1908 .....	\$114 26
Receipts during the fiscal year:	
Interest on Loan .....	326 50
	<hr/>
	\$440 76
Expended during the year .....	330 82
	<hr/>
Balance, October 31, 1909.....	<u>\$109 94</u>



## BALANCE SHEET.

## ASSETS.

Real Estate .....		\$885,427 22
Deposit for Perpetual Insurance .....		13,680 00
Household Furnishings .....		246,769 36
Library .....		30,166 50
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund—		
Invested in Loan to The Union League .....		8,162 50
Stock on hand {	Provisions .....	\$938 85
	Wines .....	4,060 17
	Cigars .....	5,535 75
		<hr/> 10,534 77
Inventories {	China .....	\$3,037 73
	Glass .....	1,170 13
	Ivory .....	1,042 00
	Linen .....	8,992 01
	Playing-Cards .....	42 66
	Silverware .....	21,876 82
	Umbrellas .....	330 00
		<hr/> 36,491 35
Cash {	Capital Account .....	\$157,501 70
	Less Income Account Deficiency..	8,651 00
		<hr/> 148,850 70
Due by Members .....		20,655 97
		<hr/> <hr/> \$1,400,738 37

## LIABILITIES.

Bonds of The Union League .....	\$250,000 00
Campaign Committee, 1908 .....	22 54
Coupé Companies, etc., for charges to Members.....	156 97
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund .....	8,162 50
George S. Pepper Library Trust Fund, Loan from....	8,162 50
George S. Pepper Library Fund .....	109 94
Suspense Account .....	622 31
Balance Account .....	1,133,501 61
	<hr/> <hr/> \$1,400,738 37

M. RIEBENACK,  
Treasurer.

October 31, 1909.



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AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned Auditors, appointed by the President of The Union League of Philadelphia, in accordance with Section 52 of the By-Laws, hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1909, and have found them correct.

(Signed)

W. HARRY MILLER,  
FRANKLIN M. POTTS,  
E. A. STOCKTON,  
*Auditors.*







ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
HOUSE COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1909.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your House Committee submits the following report for the year ending October 31st.

There have been no extraordinary expenditures in the running of the Club throughout the year.

The following anniversaries have been celebrated and receptions held:

On January 21st a reception was tendered to former Ambassador Charlemagne Tower, preceded by a dinner, at which were present the former Presidents of The Union League, and its present officers and directors.

The centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was celebrated on the twelfth of February, on which occasion Major William H. Lambert delivered an address to the body of the Club, and met many hundreds of its members at a reception following. The Major was also entertained at dinner by the former Presidents of The Union League, its present officers and directors.

In connection with the celebration, Major Lambert loaned The Union League his collection of Lincoln relics, which were displayed in the Reception Room during the days and evenings of February 11th, 12th and 13th, being visited by over 2,000 members and their friends, at the close of which Major Lambert presented to The Union League a copy of an ambrotype of Abraham Lincoln, taken in 1860.



The Marine Band of Washington, through the courtesy of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania, rendered a most enjoyable program during the afternoon of Friday, February 12th.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of former President of the United States, General Ulysses S. Grant, was celebrated by a subscription dinner, confined to the members of The Union League, at which over three hundred participated, the President of the United States, Honorable William H. Taft, being the guest of honor. Previous to the dinner, a large number of members of the League were presented to the President of the United States by the President of The Union League.

On October 9th the corner-stone of the new building was laid, and refreshments provided for the several hundred members of The Union League who participated, and who afterwards attended the adjourned annual meeting at three o'clock in the afternoon. The details of the corner-stone laying are referred to more particularly in the report of the Building Committee.

The League has also been the recipient of an album of photographs of The Union League of 1887, presented by Mr. Frederick J. Beates, and an exceptionally fine elk's head from the members of the Kettle Club.

The usual billiard and pool handicap tournaments were held, prizes being presented from The Union League to the winners thereof. The usual bowling tournament was necessarily abandoned, owing to the space occupied by the alleys being needed for laundry machinery and filters during the construction of the League's new building.

The usual musical concerts were given each Saturday afternoon during the months of November, December, January, February, March and April, as well as on Christmas, New Year's Day and Washington's Birthday.

On the occasion of the reception to Mr. Tower, and on the birthdays of former Presidents Lincoln, Washington and Grant, as well as on Christmas, New Year's Day and Easter, the Club House was generously decorated with flowers, plants, electricity, flags, etc.



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Club Nights were observed at more or less frequent intervals during the year.

The Committee expresses its appreciation of the patience and consideration, as well as courtesies from the membership of The Union League, and would emphasize the enthusiastic effort displayed by the employes of the Club, from the top to the bottom of the list, and throughout the entire year.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the House Committee.

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,  
*Chairman.*



## ANALYSIS OF DEPARTMENTS.

EXPENSES.		—HOUSE DEPARTMENT.—		RECEPTS.
Addressing and Delivering League Notices	\$632 18	Annual Tax		\$128,915 00
Annual Tax Returned, Order Board of		Card-Case Drawers, Rent of		17 00
Directors	60 00	Campaign Committee, 1908		1,297 97
Billiard and Pool Tournament	288 10	Giller, Charles F., Account charged to		
Benson, Edwin N., Engrossing Minute, etc.	155 00	Profit and Loss, 1908, paid by Estate..		1 30
Board of Employees	7,286 42	History of The Union League		4 00
Building Repairs	2,339 53	Interest on Bonds		110 00
Campaign Committee, 1908	537 00	Interest on Deposits		1,893 01
Certified Public Accountant Fees	500 00	Letter Box		94 00
Christmas Fund	6,805 01	Library, Sale of Old Newspapers		19 98
Cleaning Supplies	1,775 30	Playing-Cards		62 50
Coal and Wood for Grates and Steam Heat	1,707 34	Premium on Deposit for Perpetual Insurance		
Filters, Refilling, etc.	1,244 50	Rebate on Surety Bonds Canceled		10 00
Gas for Light and Heat	3 07	Rebate on Insurance Canceled		14 40
Household Furnishings, Repairs, etc.	8,281 24	Redeemed Stamped Envelopes		1 88
Ice for House Department	188 43	Rents—Fifteenth Street Properties		72 42
Insurance—Fire, Elevator and Steam Boiler	3,819 86	Sale of Household Effects		1,066 68
Interest on Loans	394 17	State Tax on Bonds		216 04
Laying Corner-stone	1,039 20	Telephones		100 00
Letter Boxes	5 00	Umbrellas		1,890 52
Library Committee	4,650 75	Wardrobes		185 90
Membership Committee, Printing, etc.	828 85			397 50
Amount carried forward	\$42,540 95	Amount carried forward		\$136,370 10



EXPENSES. —HOUSE DEPARTMENT (Continued).— RECEIPTS.

Amount brought forward .....	\$42,540 95	Amount brought forward .....	\$136,370 10
Painting .....	470 00	Wetherill, George D., Account charged to	
Pettit, Silas W., Engrossing Minute, etc...	150 00	Profit and Loss, 1908, paid by Estate.	7 50
Petty Cash Disbursements .....	58 19		
Plastering .....	135 41		
Playing-Cards .....	49 30		
Premium on Surety Bonds .....	479 32		
Printing Annual Reports, By-Laws, etc. ..	2,706 20		
Receptions, Music, Flags and Decorations.	9,163 37		
Reception to President Taft .....	2,203 59		
Reception to Hon. Charlemagne Tower ...	536 25		
Society for Organizing Charity .....	305 46		
State Tax on Bonds .....	95 00		
Stationery and Postage for Office .....	2,167 48		
Stationery for Members .....	596 22		
Taxes for 1909 .....	24,000 00		
Taxes, Rent—1418 Sansom Street .....	1,600 00		
Taxes and Commissions—Fifteenth Street			
Properties .....	3,353 00		
Telephones, Tickers and News Bulletins ..	5,602 83		
Umbrellas .....	306 20		
Uncollectible Charges Canceled .....	10 33		
Uniforms .....	925 75		
Wages .....	32,036 11		
Water Rent, Spring Water, etc. ....	1,244 25		
Balance .....	5,642 39		
	<u>\$136,377 60</u>		<u>\$136,377 60</u>







—WINE.—

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.	
Stock on hand October 31, 1908	\$3,858 63	Bottles	\$204 46
Inventory of Linen, Silver and Glassware on hand October 31, 1908	1,631 56	Buffet Luncheons, New Year and Club Nights	1,209 34
Board	3,463 05	Sales	48,781 18
Glassware	670 67	Stock on hand October 31, 1909	4,060 17
Ice	1,769 94	Inventory of Linen, Silver and Glassware on hand October 31, 1909	1,526 18
Incidental Expenses	511 83		
Laundrying	656 13		
Linen	260 47		
Purchases	29,212 51		
Silverware	20 00		
Stationery and Printing	259 71		
Utensils and Repairs	21 41		
Wages	12,440 41		
Balance	1,005 01		
	<hr/> \$55,781 33		<hr/> \$55,781 33







—BILLIARDS, POOL AND BOWLING ALLEYS.—

EXPENSES.		RECEIPTS.
Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31,		
1908 .....	\$2,132 00	Receipts .....
Board .....	1,061 33	Inventory of Ivory on hand October 31,
Supplies and Repairs .....	513 08	1909 .....
Uniforms .....	303 00	
Wages .....	4,475 93	
Balance .....	147 41	
	<u>\$8,632 75</u>	<u>\$7,590 75</u>
		<u>1,042 00</u>

—STEAM AND ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.—

Board .....	\$676 42	Sale of Old Iron .....	\$15 50
Supplies .....	9,934 93	Expense .....	15,012 01
Uniforms .....	94 50		
Wages .....	4,321 66		
	<u>\$15,027 51</u>		<u>\$15,027 51</u>



—TOILET ROOMS.—

Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1908.	\$201 36	Linen Inventory, on hand October 31, 1909.	\$220 82
Board .....	841 92	<i>Expense</i> .....	4,540 66
Laundrying .....	831 05		
Supplies .....	775 15		
Uniforms .....	157 50		
Wages .....	1,954 50		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$4,761 48		\$4,761 48
	<hr/>		<hr/>

—SUMMARY OF THE NET RESULTS OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS.—

Provisions.....(Net expense)	\$1,099 57	Billiards, Pool and Bowling Alleys. (Credit)	\$147 41
Steam and Electric-Light Plant (expense		Cigars .....	5,425 83
of operation).....	15,012 01	House Department .....	5,642 39
Toilet Rooms (expense connected therewith)	4,540 66	Lodging .....	3,086 06
		Wines .....	1,005 01
		<i>Balance</i> .....	5,345 54
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$20,652 24		\$20,652 24
	<hr/>		<hr/>



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# GUEST COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1909.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Guest Committee begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31, 1909.

On January 21st, a dinner was tendered to the Honorable Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany, by the Board of Directors. A reception was tendered to Mr. Tower in the Old Café, and was largely attended.

On February 12th, the Board of Directors tendered a dinner to Major William H. Lambert, after which he delivered an able address in the Assembly Hall, entitled "Abraham Lincoln," which was very much appreciated by the large number of members present. This address is appended to this report. At the conclusion of the address, a reception was tendered to Major Lambert in the Library.

April 27th having been the eighty-seventh anniversary of the birth of General Ulysses S. Grant, that event was celebrated by a banquet in the Assembly Hall, at which the President of the United States was the guest of honor. After the completion of the banquet, the President, General Horace Porter, His Excellency, The Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of Pennsylvania, Honorable John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Honorable Dimmer Beeber, former President of The Union League, delivered addresses, which are appended to this report. Prior to the banquet, every member was given an opportunity to meet the President of the United States in the



Old Café, and this privilege was enjoyed by a very large number of the membership.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Guest Committee.

WILLIAM W. PORTER,  
*Chairman.*



1809—1909

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# ABRAHAM LINCOLN

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE  
THE UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

BY

MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT

February 12, 1909

“Lincoln the Honest Man, Abolished Slavery,  
Reestablished the Union, Saved the Republic,  
Without Veiling the Statue of Liberty.”

From inscription on Gold Medal  
presented by Forty Thousand  
Frenchmen to the widow of  
Abraham Lincoln







## ABRAHAM LINCOLN

MR. JAMES F. HOPE, President of The Union League, introduced the speaker of the evening, Major William H. Lambert, as follows:

*Fellow Members:*—I esteem it a great privilege to stand in this presence, and present to you a gentleman who needs no introduction to any gathering of Union League members, nor, in fact, to any audience in this city. He is a citizen of no mean city—our own goodly Philadelphia; a member not only of this Club, but one who has sat in its councils and served it faithfully and ably for several years as an officer.

And surely he deserves well of The Union League, as in his early life he exemplified in his own person the principles on which this League is founded,—love of country and aid in preserving the Union of the United States. Surely the man who offered himself for the cause, the man who enlisted as a private in 1862, served through the war with distinction and was mustered out as a Major in July, 1865, receiving a medal of honor for bravery on the field, should be and is an ideal member of this Union League, deservedly held in high esteem by his fellow-members and is a bright example to the present and future members of this institution.

We have one roll of honor in this Club,—The Founders. They have all passed into the Beyond, but their work remains. What they did will be remembered while The Union League lasts.

I feel we should have another roll of honor; one on which should be inscribed the names of all those members of the Club who, like our honored guest, served their country at the time of its greatest need. If these rolls should be cast in enduring brass or bronze and hung upon the walls of the new building we are about to erect, the walls could have no better decoration, and they would be an object lesson to the membership and serve to stimulate and to keep alive the principles on which The Union League of Philadelphia was founded.



The shadows lengthen to the west in the lives of the men who took an active part, and bore the brunt and heat of the battle in those bitter days of terrible strife—day by day their numbers lessen, and the time is not far distant when the last of the veterans will have said *ADSUM* to the last roll call. It would seem only fitting then that we should have some such memorial—"Lest we forget." It is well to think of these things at times and ponder them in our hearts, "For as a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

I am not one of those, however, who thinks that The Union League lives altogether in the past. It cost more of unselfish devotion, more of self-sacrifice to be a member in the early days than it does now. Republicanism did not walk in silver slippers, and Union League principles were not particularly popular; but I believe we have a heritage, and that there is an abundance of latent patriotic impulse in this body that requires but the spark of necessity to break into flame, and burn as bright and clear as in the olden days; and that if the exigency arose and this country called for aid, this Union League would respond just as promptly, just as patriotically as it did in the sixties; and should there be a call to arms to protect our country against foreign or domestic foes, hundreds of its members and thousands of other young men in this community, fired and inspired with the patriotic ardor of The Union League, would respond as enthusiastically and as loyally as they did in the early days, and they would come shouting some such battle-cry as of old, "We are coming, Father Abraham, 300,000 more."

And now, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in presenting to you the orator of the evening, the brave soldier, the honored member of The Union League, the good citizen, the amiable and capable gentleman, Major William H. Lambert, who will address us on "Abraham Lincoln."

#### ADDRESS BY MAJOR WILLIAM H. LAMBERT.

Among the many associations that are met to commemorate the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln there is none that can rejoice in the honor done his name with greater fitness than The Union League of Philadelphia.



The Union League owes its being to the earnest purpose to uphold his hands; of it he was an Honorary Member and in acknowledging his election as such he wrote "the generous approval of a portion of my fellow-citizens so intelligent and patriotic as those comprising your association assures me that I have not wholly failed."

Among the founders of the League were men who had early advocated his nomination for the Presidency, strenuously worked for his election and heartily approved his administration, and when they united to form this organization they enrolled men of like sympathy and purpose, and The Union League became the prototype of many clubs emulous of its example. The League did not confine itself to mere verbal expressions of approbation, valuable and important as such evidences of sympathy and loyalty were, but it engaged actively and successfully in recruiting for the army, and, participating vigorously in the campaign for his renomination and re-election, was powerfully effective in securing the triumph at the ballot which ensured final victory in the field. Having steadfastly and energetically supported the great President, The Union League of right joins the chorus of thanksgiving and praise for the life, the character and the work of Abraham Lincoln.

United with the thousands who to-day commemorate the centenary of his birth, recalling all that we have heard and read concerning him, especially the many incidents of his life that for months preparatory to this day have been narrated in our newspapers and magazines, remembering how he shaped our history and enriched our literature, it is hard to realize how little known he was to the country at large prior to the assembling of the convention that nominated him for the Presidency.

He had served a single term in the National House of Representatives, he had been an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in 1855, in the next year his name had been presented to the first National Convention of the Republican party as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency; again placed in nomination by his party for the Senate, he engaged with Stephen A. Douglas in a political debate the most memorable in our history outside the halls of Congress, and as a result of this



debate he secured a majority of the popular vote of the State for the Republican candidates for the Legislature, but as the majority of the legislators chosen was for Douglas, Lincoln was a second time defeated in his aspiration for the Senate. The fame of the debate led a club of young men in the city of New York to invite Mr. Lincoln to lecture, and in compliance he made a remarkable address at the Cooper Institute, in the presence of a large audience comprising some of the foremost members of the Republican party; because of this address he was requested to deliver a series of speeches in the New England States. These speeches in New York and the East attracted the attention of men influential in the councils of the party, who, opposed to the more prominent candidates for the Presidential nomination, were seeking a candidate who in their judgment would be more likely to be elected.

Consideration of Lincoln's availability, the importunity of the Republican candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania and Indiana, both "October States" and supposedly doubtful, local antagonism to Seward and to Chase, and the intense earnestness of Lincoln's friends in Illinois and adjacent States co-operated to secure for him the nomination.

Seemingly Lincoln had made so little impression upon the people at large, that conservatives who deprecated the radical phrase of the "Irrepressible Conflict" and feared its effect upon voters had apparently forgotten, if indeed they had known, that months before Seward had pronounced these objectionable words, Lincoln had declared "A house divided against itself cannot stand; I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

Despite efforts that have been made to controvert the statement, the truth is that for the moment the supreme fact of the Chicago Convention of 1860 "was the defeat of Seward rather than the nomination of Lincoln. It was the triumph of a presumption of availability over pre-eminence in intellect and unrivalled fame."

Elected to the Presidency by a minority of the popular vote, his election followed by the threatened withdrawal of several States, the successful candidate might well be awed by the



stupendous responsibility that awaited him. The months of suspense between his election and his inauguration were fraught with intense anxiety. In the hope of averting the threatened calamity many public meetings urged compromise and favored liberal concessions. Reaction appeared to be setting in and many who had helped to elect him seemed to regret their success; but whoever else was shaken, Lincoln was not, and to his intimate friends he gave assurance of his firm adherence to the principles that had triumphed in his election.

In letters to Senator Trumbull, Lincoln wrote, "Let there be no compromise on the question of extending slavery—if there be all our labor is lost, and ere long must be done again. . . . Stand firm. The tug has to come and better now than any time hereafter."

"If any of our friends do prove false, and fix up a compromise on the territorial question, I am for fighting again, that is all." "If it prove true (report that the forts in South Carolina will be surrendered by the consent of President Buchanan), I will, if our friends at Washington concur, announce publicly at once that they are to be retaken after the inauguration. This will give the Union men a rallying cry and preparations will proceed somewhat on this side as well as on the other."\*

Meanwhile he steadily refrained from public utterance until he set forth from the home to which he was never to return alive. His touching farewell to his Springfield neighbors and the series of addresses in reply to greetings from the several communities through which he passed on his journey to the National Capital plainly showed that he appreciated the weight of the burden he was about to assume and so far encouraged the party that had elected him, but gave little evidence of special fitness for the work. In the light of after events, the assertion which he made in Independence Hall, that rather than surrender the principles which had been declared there he would be assassinated on the spot, is pre-eminent as an indication of the source and the courage of his political convictions, while the fact

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\*These passages were read from the original autograph letters.



that at the time of its utterance, he had been warned of a conspiracy to kill him, removes from these words any suspicion that they were spoken for rhetorical effect, and invests them with the solemnity of prophecy. The inaugural address of the new President was awaited with painful solicitude. Apprehension that, in the hope of averting disaster, he might yield somewhat of the principles upon which he had been elected; fear that, in retaliation for threats of disunion, he might determine upon desperate assault on the rights of the revolted and threatening States; mistrust that he might prove unequal to the Nation's supreme exigency, combined to intensify anxiety.

The address failed to satisfy extremists either North or South, but the great body of loyal people were delighted with the manifest determination of the President to preserve, protect and defend the government he had sworn to uphold. But his solemn assurances that he would in no wise endanger the property, peace and security of any section of the country; that it was his purpose to administer the government as it had come to him, and to transmit it unimpaired by any act of his to his successor; and his appeal to the memories of the past, and to the common interests of the present, were alike powerless to recall the revolted States to their allegiance or to restrain the action of other States, bent on following their example.

Anticipating the inauguration of President Lincoln, the Southern Confederacy had been proclaimed, and its troops were arrayed against the authority of the United States, while the absence of efforts of repression seemed to indicate that the dissolution of the Union, so arrogantly declared by the States in rebellion, was to be accomplished.

For weeks succeeding his inauguration, the President awaited the progress of events—the policy of *laissez-faire* seemed to have been adopted. Some tentative efforts were made to relieve the beleaguered forts within the limits of the insurgent territory, but apparently the Nation was drifting to death.

But the shot on Sumter wrought instant and wondrous change. However uncertain Abraham Lincoln may have been as to the method of maintaining the Union, his purpose to main-



tain it had been positively declared; and from the moment the flag was fired upon the method was no longer in doubt. The call of April 15, 1861, was the answer to the challenge of Charleston Harbor. We know now that the number of men called forth was utterly inadequate to the work to be done, but the value of the call was less in the number of men it evoked than in the assertion that armed rebellion was to be confronted, and the power of the Nation was to be put forth for its own preservation, and the enforcement of the laws.

Previous to his entrance upon the Presidency, Mr. Lincoln had had no part in the administration of great affairs; he was destitute of experience in statecraft and he had no precedent either in our own history or in that of other lands to guide him. He had called to his Cabinet the chiefs of the leaders of the Republican party, men whose great experience in public affairs and whose admitted ability and acquirements justified their selection and might well indeed have induced him to submit to their direction, but he realized that as President he could not, even if he would, transfer the obligation of his office. Whatever doubts may have existed in the minds of his advisers as to his purpose and fitness to accept the responsibilities of his office were soon dispelled, and it is evident that the President dominated his administration from the beginning when in reply to the Secretary of State, who had advised a radical and startling change in the governmental policy and had expressed his willingness to undertake its direction, Lincoln declared, "If this must be done, I must do it;" to the close when he notified the Lieutenant-General "you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political questions. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions."

In this connection and as confirmatory of the President's control of affairs, the recently published letter of his private secretary, John Hay, is particularly interesting as showing the impression made upon a qualified observer, and recorded at the time. Writing at Washington under date August 7, 1863, to his fellow secretary, Nicolay, Hay said: "The Tycoon is in fine whack. I have rarely seen him more serene and busy. He is



managing this war, the draft, foreign relations and planning a reconstruction of the Union all at once. I never knew with what tyrannous authority he rules the Cabinet until now. The most important things he decides and there is no cavil."

The outbreak of hostilities presented to President Lincoln an opportunity not of his seeking, but of which he might well avail himself. However specious the plea of State rights, however disguised the chief motive which prompted the secession of the revolting States, he knew, as the people knew, that slavery was the real cause of the Rebellion. He had long foreseen that the country could not permanently endure partially slave, partially free; he knew that slavery had been the basis of the controversies and dangers of the past. If tradition may be believed, in his early manhood he had declared that if ever he should have a chance, he would hit slavery hard, and now the chance had come. In 1837, with one member of the Illinois Legislature, he had placed himself on record declaring his belief "that the institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy" and protesting against the passage of resolutions favoring it. Slavery was attempting the destruction of the Republic, and, by its own appeal to arms, was offering an opportunity for a counter-blow, which might forever destroy an institution whose malign influence had long controlled national affairs, and endangered the perpetuity of the Nation. He was President and Commander-in-Chief; in the party that elected him were many thousands anxious for the proclamation of freedom to the slave and insistent upon its issue. He had been the nominee of a party, but he was now the President of the United States, and neither hope of partisan gain nor personal gratification could swerve him from what he conceived to be the obligation of his oath. His conception of his duty was forcibly expressed in his letter to Horace Greeley, probably the most important of the many notable letters written by the President. Replying to the editor's article accusing him of failure to meet the rightful expectations of 20,000,000 of the loyal people, Mr. Lincoln wrote from Washington under date of August 22, 1862:

"I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the *New York Tribune*. If there be in it any state-



ments, or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not, now and here, controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not, now and here, argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

“As to the policy I ‘seem to be pursuing,’ as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored, the nearer the Union will be ‘the Union as it was.’ If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union, and is not either to save or to destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

“I have here stated my purpose according to my view of official duty; and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free.”

Twenty months later in a letter to a citizen of Kentucky, in answer to his request for a statement of what had been said to the Governor of that State, the President wrote: “I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think and feel, and yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling. It was in the oath I took that I would to the best of



my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. I could not take the office without taking the oath. Nor was it my view that I might take an oath to get power, and break the oath in using the power. I understood, too, that in ordinary civil administration this oath even forbade me to practically indulge my primary abstract judgment on the moral question of slavery. . . . And I aver that, to this day, I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery."

With clear view, and steadfast purpose, President Lincoln devoted his life to the preservation of the Union. To accomplish this end, in the spirit of the great Apostle to the Gentiles he made himself servant unto all that he might gain the more. Subordinating self, personal prejudices and partisan feelings were not allowed to obtrude between him and his conception of the country's need. Ability to serve the cause was the essential qualification for high office and honor, and outweighing other considerations, atoned for past or present personal objection.

Early in 1862 he appointed as chief of the War Department a man of boundless zeal and energy, who had treated Mr. Lincoln with marked discourtesy, had denounced his conduct of the war, and had freely expressed dislike for him and doubt of his fitness, an appointment as sagacious and fortunate as it was magnanimous; and he retained in his Cabinet the Secretary of the Treasury, whose own aspirations for the Presidential nomination were well known to Mr. Lincoln, who wrote: "Whether you shall remain at the head of the Treasury Department is a question which I will not allow myself to consider from any standpoint other than my judgment of the public service, and, in that view, I do not perceive occasion for a change."

The War of 1861-5 was no mere factional contest. It was a people's war, begun by a people jealous of its institutions, fearful of the wane of the power it had long wielded, distrustful of the new administration's assurances of non-intervention with the rights of States, and conscious that the limitation of slavery to the territory that it now occupied must eventually effect its extinction. The war was accepted by a people innocent of purpose to interfere with the "domestic institution" within State



lines, and far from united in opinion about slavery, and though substantially opposed to its extension over the country's free domain, not agreed as to the best method of legislative treatment; but one absolutely in love for the Union and determination to maintain it. "One would make war rather than let the Nation survive, and the other would accept war rather than let it perish. And the war came."

Only the enlistment of the people on each of the contending sides could have sustained so long a war of such magnitude, and offered such heroic devotion as distinguished it. The President realized that his ability to make effective his oath to preserve the Government was dependent upon the firm and continued support of the loyal people, that he could lead them no faster and no further than they would follow, and that it was absolutely necessary to retain their confidence. His faith in the principles of the Declaration of Independence, his conviction that the people were the rightful source of all governmental power, had suffered no change by his elevation to the Presidency; in an especial sense a man of the people, the restraint which kept him closely in touch with them was not unwillingly borne, but readily accepted as the condition under which he best could act with and for them.

The acquisition of vast power, increasing with the prolongation of the war, made no change in the simplicity of his character. Unhampered by conventionalities, indifferent to forms, he received his old-time friends with the freedom of their earlier intercourse, and was accessible to all who sought him. No visitor was too humble for his consideration, and if, in too many instances, the causes which received his attention were too trivial to engage the thought of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation in its time of stress, the very fact of his willingness to see and hear all endeared him to the people, who saw in him one of themselves, unspoiled by power, unharmed by success.

As no President before him had done, he confided in the people; and in a series of remarkable letters and speeches, explained or justified his more important acts by arguments of simplest form but marvelous strength. His frankness and directness of expression, his obvious sincerity and absolute



patriotism, even, perhaps, as much as the force of his reasoning, compelled respect for his acts, and enlarged the number and increased the faith of his strenuous supporters.

The sympathetic audience which he gave to every tale of woe, his manifest reluctance to inflict the extreme penalty which violation of military law entailed, seemed at times to detract from the dignity of his high office, and prompted commanding officers to complain that the proper maintenance of discipline was rendered impossible by Mr. Lincoln's sensibility; but these characteristics strengthened his hold upon the people at home and in the army. In his profound sympathy, in his splendid courage, in his transparent honesty, in his patriotic devotion, in his simplicity of thought and manner, nay, in the very haggardness of feature, ungainliness of form, and homeliness of attire, he was the expression of a plain people's hopes, and the embodiment of their cause.

Here was neither Cæsar nor Napoleon, but a popular leader such as befitted a Republic destined to preserve its popular form, though its ruler wielded imperial power; a leader whose highest ambition was to save the country and to transmit the government unimpaired to his successor.

Generals intoxicated with power and anticipations of success might assert the country's need of a dictator and, apparently, be not unwilling to assume the rôle, but the President, without shadow of jealousy of any of his subordinates, shrewdly declared, "Only those generals who gain successes can set up dictators. What I ask of you is military success; I will risk the dictatorship."

The splendid manifestation of popular feeling which followed the assault upon Sumter might easily have caused the President to rely confidently upon popular support in his every effort to suppress the Rebellion; the generous response to his early calls for troops might readily have assured him that the number of volunteers would exceed all needs, and have led him to expect the speedy end of the war; but he was not deluded by the hope that the war would be of short duration; he saw the necessity of preparation for a long struggle, and felt the importance of conserving all interests, and of securing the support of all who,



however they may have differed in other respects, agreed in devotion to the Union. Hence he made concessions to the opinions of those who, while opposed to disunion, did not sympathize with his own views concerning slavery and its extension. "How a free people" would "conduct a long war" was a problem to be demonstrated, and President Lincoln was unwilling to alienate any who were faithful to the Government, even though they deprecated the occasion which had placed it in jeopardy. His sagacity and his observation had shown him how wavering were the currents of popular opinion, how readily popular enthusiasm could be quenched by disappointment and defeat, and how imperative it was for him to hold together all elements requisite to the successful prosecution of the war.

Disappointed friends might inveigh against his caution and demand dismissal of leaders and change of policy, lukewarm supporters might withdraw their confidence, supersensitive observers might denounce heroic war measures as invasions of personal or State rights, but, despite harassment and annoyance and antagonism, unshaken in purpose, indomitable in courage, the President moved steadily on. The defection of old friends and party associates might grieve him, the unjust accusations of nominal Unionists might rankle, but he could not be deflected from the line of his duty.

He knew that other than purely military considerations might rightfully determine campaigns, that success in the field, though conducive to success at home and to ultimate triumph, was not the only essential, and that to maintain the armies at the front it was imperative to sustain the sentiment of the people at home. From the broader outlook of the Capital, from his knowledge of the people directly and through their chosen representatives he appreciated, as the generals in the field could not, the indispensability of popular support as well as of military success.

The President early gave evidence that he was willing to assume the gravest responsibilities by acts which he believed would conduce to the great end that he had in view. "I feel that measures otherwise unconstitutional might become lawful by becoming indispensable to the preservation of the Nation.



Right or wrong, I assumed this ground, and now avow it." Acting upon this theory, while he had abstained from striking at slavery as an evil in itself and in its results, yet when, by deliberate and painful consideration, he became convinced that the preservation of the Union demanded freedom for the slave, he determined upon emancipation so far as he could effect it consistently with his constitutional obligation and his military prerogative. We honor his memory because of the courage and the foresight which led him to this great and beneficent act, but we in no wise detract from his fame as the liberator of the slave when calling attention to the fact that uniformly he justified the act by its military necessity, and never because of its righteousness as the abolition of a great wrong.

It is interesting to note the steps by which the President reached his determination to proclaim emancipation. He moved most cautiously and would not allow any of his subordinates to force his hand, or permit them a latitude he would not permit himself, hence when with impetuous and ill-judged zeal General Frémont, who in 1856 was the first Republican nominee for the Presidency, issued a proclamation of freedom, Mr. Lincoln courteously but positively revoked it, an act which brought upon him the condemnation of many of his warmest friends, to one of whom, Senator Browning, he wrote a confidential letter, dated Washington, September 22, 1861, from which I quote:

"General Frémont's proclamation as to confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves is purely political and not within the range of military law or necessity. If a commanding general finds a necessity to seize the farm of a private owner for a pasture, an encampment, or a fortification, he has the right to do so, and to so hold it as long as the necessity lasts; and this is within military law, because within military necessity. But to say the farm shall no longer belong to the owner, or his heirs forever, and this as well when the farm is not needed for military purposes as when it is, is purely political, without the savor of military law about it. And the same is true of slaves. If the general needs them, he can seize them and use them; but when the need is past, it is not for him to fix their permanent future condition. That must be settled according to



laws made by law-makers, and not by military proclamations. The proclamation in the point in question is simply 'dictatorship.' It assumes that the general may do anything he pleases—confiscate the lands and free the slaves of loyal people, as well as of disloyal ones. And going the whole figure, I have no doubt, would be more popular with some thoughtless people than that which has been done! But I cannot assume this reckless position, nor allow others to assume it on my responsibility. . . . I do not say Congress might not with propriety pass a law on the point, just such as General Frémont proclaimed. I do not say I might not, as a member of Congress, vote for it. What I object to is, that I, as President, shall expressly or impliedly seize and exercise the permanent legislative functions of the Government.”\*

Again, when later, General Hunter, unmindful of Frémont's experience, and confronted by peculiarly aggravating conditions in his Department of the South, issued a proclamation of emancipation, the President countermanded the general's act, but in the order of revocation there was a distinct advance in the views expressed on the subject of emancipation as a military measure. Now, instead of doubting his own right as President, he declared "whether it be competent for me as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to declare the slaves of any State or States free, and whether at any time, in any case it shall have become a necessity indispensable to the maintenance of the Government to exercise such a supposed power are questions which, under my responsibility, I reserve to myself and which I cannot feel justified in leaving to the decision of commanders in the field."

The revocation of these attempts at emancipation evoked many indignant protests against the President's action, but they were ineffective to change it; but four months later, having decided that the time had come when the Nation's life demanded the emancipation of the slaves of rebel owners, on the 22d of September, 1862, he announced his purpose to declare freedom to the slaves held by the people in rebellion, and on the first of January, 1863, by virtue of his power as Commander-in-chief

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\*These passages were read from the original autograph letter.



of the Army and Navy of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for the suppression of rebellion, he proclaimed emancipation to slaves within designated territory, invoking "upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, . . . the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God."

Although the President had decided that emancipation was only justified as a war measure, he declared emphatically that he would not retract or modify the proclamation or return to slavery any person who had been freed by its terms or by any of the acts of Congress, and in his last annual message he repeated that declaration and said: "If the people should, by whatever mode and means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another and not I must be their instrument to perform it."

Emancipation, which in its inception was necessarily limited and largely tentative, became by force of his action and by reason of his advocacy universal and permanent, for it was through his inspiration and because of his persistence that by legal procedure the war measure became a constitutional enactment and to the end of time Abraham Lincoln will be known as the Liberator of the Slave.

The possession of imperial power, the accomplishment of complete victory,—saving the Union and securing its by-product, Emancipation,—the plaudits of exulting thousands, did not change the man, or tempt him to forego his allegiance to the Constitution, or to waver in his devotion to "the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence." No aspiration for perpetuity of power separated him from the plain people upon whom he relied, from whose ranks he had come, to whom he expected to return, for it is his glory that he not only completed a great work, and guaranteed its beneficent and far-reaching consequences, "but," to quote the language of Carl Schurz, "that during the stormiest and most perilous crisis in our history, he so conducted the Government and so wielded his almost dictatorial power as to leave essentially intact our free institutions in all things that concern the rights and liberties of the citizen."



From the highest reach that Lincoln had attained before his accession to the Presidency to the zenith of his career, the space seems incalculable. The study of his earlier life shows indeed that he possessed clearness of thought, remarkable gift of expression, native sagacity, honesty of purpose, and courage of conviction; that he was devoted to the rights of man, and that he loved his country; but that he possessed elements of greatness in such degree as the war revealed could not have been surmised from aught he had said or done. And that he should manifest so soon and so signally his ability to rule a great nation in the most dangerous period of its existence; that he should overthrow his associates, and prove that more than they he was fitted to save the Government; that he could wield a power far greater than that of any of his predecessors and surpassing that exercised by any contemporary ruler, king or emperor, could not have been foreseen by any lacking divine inspiration. Not by graded steps, but by giant stride, Lincoln reached the height of power, achievement and fame. True, the progress of the war revealed growth in character, in thought and in force, and he stood much higher at its close than at its beginning; but at its opening it early became apparent that Providence had so shaped the country's destiny that the man who had been chosen mainly because of his availability as a candidate was far and away the one man for the office and the work.

In the metropolis of the State wherein most of Lincoln's life was lived, on the shore of the great lake over which he had so often looked, at the entrance to the beautiful park that bears his name, stands his figure in bronze, in the attitude of speaking as he so often stood in life; his face is rugged and kindly; no toga drapes his gaunt form or hides his everyday garb; no scroll in his hand and no conventional column by his side detract from his homely simplicity; no allegoric devices mar the harmonious realism; upon the flanks of the granite exedra that stretches around the pedestal, metal globes bear the words of his immortal utterances. This triumph of St. Gaudens's art marvellously portrays the ideal, that is no less the real, ABRAHAM LINCOLN—PRESERVER OF THE UNION—SAVIOR OF THE REPUBLIC.







1822

1909

# THE UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

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R E C E P T I O N

AND

B A N Q U E T

IN HONOR OF THE

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF  
FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT

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TUESDAY EVENING  
APRIL TWENTY - SEVENTH  
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE



## COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

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### HOUSE COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. TILDEN, CHAIRMAN,  
M. RIEBENACK, E. ELDRIDGE PENNOCK,  
JAMES E. MITCHELL, WILLIAM HENRY BROOKS.

### GUEST COMMITTEE.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILLIAM W. PORTER, CHAIRMAN.  
WENDELL P. BOWMAN, WILLIAM C. SPROUL,  
THOMAS J. JEFFRIES, GEORGE P. MORGAN.

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JAMES F. HOPE, PRESIDENT,  
*Ex-Officio.*



## GUESTS.

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THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

HONORABLE EDWIN S. STUART, Governor of Pennsylvania.

HONORABLE BOIES PENROSE, U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

HONORABLE JOHN E. REYBURN, Mayor of Philadelphia.

MR. WENDELL MISCHLER, Assistant Secretary to the President.

CAPTAIN A. W. BUTT, Military Aide to the President.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. GROOME, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. FRANK McFADDEN, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E. BATES, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

CORNET GEORGE C. THAYER, First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry.

REV. STEPHEN W. DANA, D.D.







## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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A reception, confined exclusively to the members, was tendered to President Taft in the old café at 6.30. The banquet was given in the Assembly Hall at 7 o'clock. Mr. James F. Hope, President of The Union League, presided and formally welcomed the guests. He prefaced the announcement of the toasts with the following remarks:

*Mr. President, Honored Guests and Fellow Members:* In this Union League, dedicated to and founded upon one of the richest virtues of the human heart—patriotism, love of country; in this Club that played such an important part in helping to maintain the integrity of the Union of the United States; whose faith never faltered, whose ardor for and devotion to the cause never tired, and whose patriotic fire seemed to burn only the more brightly in the darkest hours of that terrible struggle; in this Home of Loyalty, we meet to-night to commemorate the birth, to celebrate the achievements and to honor the memory of the great Captain of that war which brought this League into existence—General Ulysses S. Grant, the splendid soldier, the lover of peace, the persistent foe, the generous victor, the Statesman who, during two terms in the Presidential chair, guided with consummate skill the affairs of the nation that he did so much to save.

General Grant was a Silver-Medal, or Honorary, member of this Club; and in no community of men was he more admired during his life and more sincerely mourned in death than in this institution. He greatly appreciated his membership in the Club that had stood for so much in the great contest for a free Republican Government and in holding up his hands and the hands of President Lincoln in those dark days in the Wilderness. He enjoyed the social privileges of the Club; and in a letter on file in this house, he says: "I am always glad to meet the gentlemen of The Union League of Philadelphia, either collectively or singly."

I will not speak further of General Grant. We are here to-night "under the shadow of his great name," and the theme



will be taken up and elaborated a little later by one of eloquent tongue and from the standpoint of personal recollection.

The Union League has always been greatly honored in its guests. Patriots, Statesmen, and Soldiers have sat at this board. And these walls, hung with the portraits of the heroes of the nation, have echoed the words of some of the country's most illustrious sons. Every Republican President, with three exceptions, has been our guest: Abraham Lincoln, in 1864; Ulysses S. Grant, in 1869 and frequently thereafter; Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1878; Benjamin Harrison, in 1890; William McKinley, three times, in 1897, 1898 and 1900; Theodore Roosevelt, three times, in 1900, 1902 and 1905—once as Vice-President-elect and twice as President. And William H. Taft, so far in 1909, twice; the first time as President-elect, on Washington's Birthday, when he so graciously took thirty minutes from a very busy afternoon to receive the Grand Army Veterans of Meade Post, No. 1, thereby winning their affection and regard.

And I am sure that every member of this Club appreciates to the fullest the compliment of the President's presence here tonight. In the early weeks of his administration and under extreme pressure of affairs, he graciously accepted the invitation to be present on this occasion and join with the Club in expressions of lasting respect to the memory of General Grant. The occasion is unusually impressive—a living President of this great nation paying his meed of honor and respect to the memory of the great Soldier-President who has passed into the Beyond.

And now, gentlemen, if you will rise in your places, I will give you the first toast of the evening.

(The company responded by rising and honoring the sentiment, which the Toastmaster announced as follows:)

#### “THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES”

God bless him! May he have length of days, health, happiness and a successful administration, so that we may have peace and plenty in this goodly land.



(The entire company emphasized their greeting to the distinguished guest, the President of the United States, by an enthusiastic demonstration in his honor; their plaudits, accompanied with the waving of napkins and menu cards, culminating in prolonged cheers. President Taft smilingly acknowledged the cordiality of his reception and, upon the subsidence of the enthusiasm, proceeded with his response.)

*Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of the Union League of Philadelphia:* There are a great many reasons why I feel particularly rejoiced to be here to-night. The first one is that I am complying with a promise made to a former President of your Club, Mr. Stotesbury, some years ago, and I like to take up my old notes. The second is that it is delightful to be present, in the character of the President of the United States, among men who feel such a loyalty to the office which for the time I have temporarily the honor to hold. The third is, and that the chief, that this Club, this building, this room, these portraits and these mementoes are all a living evidence, a striking reminiscence of an outburst—a moral outburst—of patriotic enthusiasm in 1862 when our country was rent and the Nation seemed to be destroyed; an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm that carried us to victory and to the safety and saving of the Republic.

This—the mother Club of all Union Leagues—I never think of without having a thrill go down my back at the recollection of the spirit of the solid men of Philadelphia who came forward at that time determined that the country should be saved at every cost. It is peculiarly fitting that this Club each year should celebrate the birthday of that man who then was coming into prominence and upon whom hung, it would seem, the whole destinies of this Nation.

It is not for me, in the presence of General Porter, a gentleman who knew him, who served with him and who ran the risk of life and death with him, to descant upon his life, his peculiar virtues, or at length attempt to picture his character to this company. But there are certain things with reference to General Grant that to-day come back with force and must have expression. It is said that General Grant did not display the military



genius in the war that other generals did. To my mind, his mind and brain represented the very genius of the war to defeat the confederacy. It was his mind that grasped the thought that until we had fought out the battle with our brave opponents and met them in the field, and fought them as soldiers; until we convinced them by our strength that the battle was hopeless, we could not expect to have a united country; and, therefore, from the time he began in Belmont until he accepted the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, he fought not cities, not points of strategy, but he sought the enemy and he fought and fought and fought until he wore out the opposition, because only by wearing them out could he hope to bring about a condition in which there could be complete peace.

Now what I wished particularly to dwell upon to-night was the spirit of that peace at Appomattox, represented on the one hand by the magnanimity and farsightedness of Grant, and by the self-restraint and courage and farsighted patriotism (for that it was) on the part of Lee in bringing the struggle to a close. The spirit of Appomattox is to-day, I trust, triumphant. Between the two leaders it existed when the terms of the surrender were signed, but it was impossible under the then conditions that that spirit should control and make itself immediately manifest between the two sections. The conditions were such that it could not be. The remnants of slavery, the distressed conditions of the South, the feelings that had been rife between the two sections could not be downed by the mere expression of two such leaders as Grant and Lee, and it was necessary I suppose that we should go through that thirty or forty years in order that the rent which was made in the foundations of our country and of our civilization should be reunited in a common country with a common spirit. But what I mean to point out is that that spirit that we now rejoice in, as we find between the two sections no remaining bitterness, was a spirit that as between the two great commanders existed the day they shook hands and signed the terms of surrender.

It is a matter that I have very much at heart. I believe it is possible to bring the two sections even closer together. The South is a more homogeneous people than we. Immigration into



this country spread over the North and went not into the South, and they preserve their traditions longer than we do in the North. Added to that trait and quality of theirs was the fact that for a long time the traces of war and the sufferings from war were present to them, and always the ever-present colored race brings back recollections of the strife. Hence it was not to be expected that from their breasts should be faded out the memory and the feelings engendered by such a great struggle.

But prosperity has come to the South. Some changes, I fear, in fixed economic principles seem necessary now to promote the business of the South. We are all in the same boat in a more emphatic sense than we ever were before in the history of the country—I mean business boat—and they, especially their business men, are trembling in the balance—balance of doubt—as to just where they are politically. I feel certain that the next decade or two decades will bring about a change in their political views, not necessarily to qualify them for membership in The Union League [laughter], but such as to fit them for independent action and at times to be willing, when opportunity offers, to vote for a different candidate from him who is supported by the solid South.

Now I am not making a Republican speech. I am not speaking from a Republican standpoint—at least I hope I can separate myself from that disposition natural to one who went through the last campaign. Speaking from the standpoint I hope of real patriotic interest in my country, I look forward into the next decade not with the hope that the South shall become Republican and make the country all Republican, for, staunch as I am in my support of the Republican party, I think a good opposition—a good strong patriotic opposition—is necessary to make the Republican party, if it is to control the Government, useful to the people, and a defeat at times would not hurt it. But what I am looking forward to is a division in the parties in the South so that there shall be tolerance of public opinion there; so that in their State governments and in their national affairs there shall be more than one political creed to be subscribed to and supported, and I believe that generally through the South, the men who are not actively engaged in politics would recognize that



end as one devoutly to be wished. Now in expressing these desires I am quite conscious that my motives are likely to be misconstrued, or at least I shall have attributed to me rather more political policy than patriotic desire. But nevertheless I persist in expressing it, and while some of my friends from the South who represent that section in Congress and in the Senate are constantly throwing cold water on my attempt to encourage a little independence of political feeling in the South and saying that it is hopeless for me to attempt to bring about a change in that regard, they will excuse me if I attribute to them a little of that political prejudice that they think is actuating me, and that possibly they would not welcome that division of political opinion in the South with all the fervor of some other patriots in the South who do not hold now the position of Representative and Senator in Washington. But however it is, my friends, I feel certain that the real spirit of Appomattox is marching on, and that it is infusing itself in the people of the South, as it long ago was infused in the people of the North, and that we are growing closer and closer together and that it will manifest itself in political independence the country over so that we shall not know each other by sections in political matters, but by difference only in principles.

Now, my friends, I have not prepared a speech to-night. I felt sure that when I got into this presence and felt the electrical fluid of patriotism, of Republicanism, and of the sweet association that is handed down within these walls of the great men who have stood here and addressed you, I should be able to say something to explain why I am here.

(The manifestation of appreciation and delight which interspersed the President's address swelled into a tumult of cheers at its close, the entire company again rising and, to the accompaniment of patriotic airs by the band, repeating its tribute of respect and admiration for the Nation's Chief Executive.)

#### "THE MEMORY OF GENERAL GRANT."

The memory of General Ulysses S. Grant was honored by the company in respectful silence. At the request of the Toastmaster, all present rose and drank to the toast in remembrance of the great Commander.



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“GENERAL GRANT.”

THE TOASTMASTER: The next toast on the program is “General Grant.” To respond to this toast I have great pleasure in presenting the devoted friend of General Grant and one of his Staff Officers during that memorable struggle—General Horace Porter.

RESPONSE BY GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

General Porter, who was cordially greeted, responded in an address full of humor, pathos and eloquence, which was frequently applauded. He said:

*Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:* Finding myself participating to-night in this most enthusiastic and sympathetic demonstration in honor of the birthday of President Grant, and seeing that this occasion has been honored by the presence of an illustrious successor in that high office, I am carried back some years in history to the Administration of General Grant. I remember that when, as President, he was searching for a sound adviser as a Cabinet Officer, he wisely chose a distinguished statesman from the State of Ohio and made him his Secretary of War, and afterwards Attorney-General. Their acquaintance ripened into a deep friendship. Afterwards this same official was sent to two high courts of Europe as our representative. That man was Alfonso Taft of Ohio. I am sure that if he were alive now and saw his son occupying even a higher office than any held by himself, he would not be inclined to make the complaint that was made to President Grant by an old sailor who came to see him. Upon being admitted, this old tar, shifted his quid of tobacco from one cheek to the other, hitched up his trousers with his elbows in true sailor fashion and explained that he was the oldest boatswain in the service, had fought under Farragut and that now a son of his, who had graduated at Annapolis and been made a Lieutenant, was assigned to the same ship with himself and he was expected to take orders from him. He added, “I am not going to take orders from that youngster whom I have often laid over my knee and spanked.” President Grant replied, “I don’t see that you have



any cause for complaint. Now I know a venerable old gentleman who was appointed postmaster at Covington, Ky., and for several years has been taking orders constantly from his son without one word of complaint; his son is the President of the United States." And the old man went away contented.

Most of the conspicuous characters in history have risen to prominence by gradual steps. Ulysses S. Grant seemed to come before the people with a sudden bound. The first sight they caught of him was in the blaze of his camp fires and the flashes of his guns in those wintry days and nights in front of Donelson; from that time until he triumphed at Appomattox he was the leader whose name was the harbinger of victory. From the final sheathing of his sword to the tragedy at Mount McGregor, he was the chief citizen of the Republic and the great central figure of the world. The history of his life savors more of romance than reality. It is more like a fabled tale of ancient days than the story of a plain American citizen of the Nineteenth Century. As light and shade produce the most attractive effect in a picture, so the singular contrasts, the strange vicissitudes of his eventful life surround him with an interest that attaches to few characters in history. His rise from the obscure Lieutenant to the command of the veteran armies of the Republic; his transition from a one-company post in the untrodden West to the executive mansion of the nation; at one time sitting in his little store in Galena, not even known to the Congressman of his district, at another time riding through the palaces of the old world with the descendants of a line of kings rising and standing uncovered in his presence. These are some of the features of his remarkable career that appeal to the imagination, excite men's wonder and fascinate all who read the story of his life.

He came from the people; he always held their affections, and had an abiding faith in them. Even when he wore the robes of the master, he forgot not that he was the servant of the people. In his first Inaugural, he said, "I shall have no policy of my own to enforce against the will of the people." He was loyal to a degree. He never infringed a single law of his country, civil or military. If he had lived in the days of Moses he



might, in his wrath, have broken the two tables of stone; he never would have broken the law that was written on them. If he had been sneered at on account of his humble origin he might well have replied, in the language of the Marshal of France, who had risen from a private in the ranks to a dukedom when the haughty nobles of Vienna refused to associate with him on account of his birth, "I am an ancestor, you are only descendants."

General Grant possessed in a remarkable degree that most uncommon of all virtues, common sense. With him there was no posing for effect, no attitudinizing in public, no mawkish sentimentality, none of that puppyism so often bred by power, none of that dogmatism which Dr. Johnson said was only puppyism grown to maturity. While his mind was one great storehouse of useful information, he never laid claim to any knowledge he did not possess. He believed with Addison that pedantry in learning is like hypocrisy in religion, a form of knowledge without the power of it. He often exhibited great tact both in holding his adherents and in winning over political enemies; but he always gave up as a bad job the absolutely recalcitrant; he never wasted any time in trying to massage the back of a political porcupine.

Like Abraham Lincoln, he came from the plain people, and in this year of the Lincoln Centennial, I often think of the most interesting historical event it was ever my good fortune to witness. It was the first meeting between Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They had corresponded for several years—first officially, then the letters became more intimate and familiar—but they had never seen each other. On the 8th day of March, 1864, in the evening, General Grant arrived in Washington with his staff to receive his commission as Lieutenant General, and to take command of all the armies of the Union. He signed his name, with his usual modesty, on the register at Willard's Hotel, "U. S. Grant, Illinois." Learning that there was a reception at the White House that evening, he decided to go there and pay his respects to the President and Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was receiving, as usual, in the blue room, shaking hands with the vast crowd as they passed by him. About half past



nine o'clock there was a commotion at the entrance door, the crowd separated and fell back; Mr. Lincoln's eye caught sight of a modest looking person walking toward him and recognized him at once by the photograph of the General he had seen. Reaching forward his long, angular arm, seizing his visitor by the hand with a cordial grasp and drawing him towards him, he exclaimed, "Why, here's General Grant, what a surprise! What a delight!" There they stood opposite each other and in marked contrast—the illustrious representatives respectively of the Cabinet and the Camp. Mr. Lincoln's hair was rather unkempt; he wore a turned down collar two sizes too large, and his motions and gestures were not of the most elegant, but they never bordered upon the grotesque, for there was always a certain reserved dignity in whatever he did. He was fifty-five years of age, General Grant forty-two; Mr. Lincoln stood six feet four inches; General Grant, five feet eight; both were at the zenith of their intellectual and physical powers.

It was a fortunate thing for the Republic, in that crisis, that the two men into whose hands it seemed Providence had placed the destinies of the land had hearts too great for rivalry, souls too noble for jealousy; who throughout that death struggle of the nation stood shoulder to shoulder, like the men in the Greek phalanx of old, locking their shields together against a common foe and teaching the world the lesson that it is time to abandon the path of ambition when it becomes so narrow that two cannot walk it abreast. A deep friendship sprang up between the two men, founded on mutual confidence and respect. Mr. Lincoln several times came down to the General's camp in front of Richmond and Petersburg. The first time, I remember, when he arrived, he said he had not been very well; but the real reason he left Washington was to get rid of the office seekers. He remarked that there were not enough holes for all the pegs, and it worried him. General Grant expressed the hope that he had entirely recovered, and Mr. Lincoln replied, "Oh yes, one morning I noticed a little rash on my face; I sent for the doctor and asked him what was the matter. He diagnosed it as a case of measles, and I said, 'Good, now I have something I can give to people.'"



General Grant seemed to possess all the great requisites of a successful soldier. He was calm amid excitement, patient under trials, never duly elated by victory nor depressed by defeat. He depended for his success more upon his powers of invention than of adaptation. The fact that different biographers have compared him at times with all the great soldiers in history is about the surest proof that he was like none of them. He had a remarkable aversion to the sight of blood. And yet this man was called by his enemies "a butcher." He never uttered an oath nor an imprecation in his life; he had the tenderest of hearts, but he never allowed his finer sentiments to prevent him from doing the full duty of the soldier. He knew that you could not fire paper bullets in war, that you cannot hew rocks with a razor, that the hardest blows bring the quickest results, and that more men die from lingering deaths in sickly camps than from shot and shell in battles.

He was a positive man. When, after mature deliberation, he had made up his mind, he was determined and immovable. He illustrated to some extent the adage of Josh Billings, in his book on "Malorthographic Philosophy," who said, "When you're right you can't be too radical, when you're wrong you can't be too conservative."

General Grant loved brave men; he despised dastards. He did not believe that the Almighty ever intended His works to be made manifest by cowards. He never tired of giving unstinted praise to worthy subordinates for the work they did. He was a man always well poised. He was strictly truthful in his assertions. With him modesty went hand in hand with valor; he never underrated himself in a battle; he never over-rated himself in report. His generosity to friends, his magnanimity to foes will be talked of as long as manly traits are honored in the world. I can only reiterate the sentiment so eloquently expressed to-night by the President of the United States, when he dwelt upon that quality of magnanimity which always looks to reconciliation with an enemy. I saw that spirit moving General Grant early in the war. You all remember that despatch at Vicksburg, after its surrender, in which he said, "To-morrow the garrison will march out. Instruct your



commands to be orderly and quiet as the prisoners pass by, and to make no offensive remarks." At Appomattox he did not ask for the sword of General Lee nor for that of any of his officers, but allowed them to march out with the honors of war, bearing their side-arms; and he let the men retain horses that they might take them home with them "to work their little farms." When, after the surrender, a battery began firing a salute of rejoicing he ordered me to ride at full gallop to the battery and order it to cease firing. His order read, "The war is over. The rebels are again our countrymen. The best way to show our rejoicing will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field."

Then when Andrew Johnson (who, by accident, was drawing the salary of the President of the United States) was proclaiming from the housetops that he was going to make treason odious, but succeeded in making nothing odious but himself, ordered indictments to be brought against Lee and his officers, in the civil courts of Virginia, Lee appealed in his distress to his old antagonist. No one ever made an appeal to that generous heart in vain. Grant took up the cudgels in their defense. He declared they had given to him their paroles of honor, that he had accepted them, and that until they had violated those paroles they could not be indicted in a civil court. He even threatened to resign his position if such a blot as that was to be placed upon the national escutcheon; and so forceful was his reasoning, so unanswerable his arguments, that those indictments were all soon quashed.

That spirit guided him all through his career, and he penned no idle platitude, he fashioned no stilted epigram when he wrote that aphorism which was selected from among all others as most fitting to be engraved indelibly upon the portal of his tomb, "Let us have peace." He saw earlier than most men that the principal objects of the war were to preserve the integrity of the Union and to re-unite the people of the different sections. And that that object was accomplished was illustrated in the late war with Spain, for there we saw the men who had worn the blue and the men who had worn the gray standing shoulder to shoulder in the same ranks and marching beneath the flag of a re-united and regenerated nation, a banner which represents to-day a trinity of colors, a unity of loyalty.



General Grant seemed to have been especially created for great emergencies. It was the very magnitude of the task that brought forth the powers that mastered it. In ordinary matters he was an ordinary man; in momentous affairs he towered as a giant. When he served at a one-company post there was nothing to distinguish him particularly from the young officers about him; but when he commanded corps and armies the master strokes of his genius flashed forth and placed him at once in the front rank of the world's great captains. When he hauled wood from his little farm and sold it in the streets of St. Louis there was nothing in his financial or business capacity to make him stand above the little farmers about him; but when, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, he felt it his duty to puncture the fallacy of the inflationists and to throttle by a veto the attempt of unwise legislators to tamper with the American credit, he penned a message so logical, so masterful, so unanswerable, that it has been ever since the wonder and admiration of every lover of an honest currency.

He was made for great things, not for little. He could hew a Colossus from the rocks; he could not carve faces on cherry stones. He could enforce the payment to the nation from Great Britain of fifteen and a half million dollars in settlement of the Alabama claims; he could not protect his own personal savings from the miscreants who robbed him in Wall Street.

But General Grant needs no eulogy. His services attest his worth. The history of his life is worthy of the contemplation of the ages. The story of his deeds rises to the sublimity of an epic. He simply did his duty and trusted to history for his meed of praise. The more history discusses him the more brilliant becomes the lustre of his fame. His record is like a torch: the more it is shaken the brighter it burns. His name will stand immortal when epitaphs have vanished utterly and statues and monuments have crumbled into dust. He lives to fill to the very full the largest measure of human greatness and cover the earth with his renown.

But shortly after he had reached his three score years, fell disease did its work, and he was called upon to face Death, the



only foe to whom he ever surrendered. We laid him to rest in the bosom of the soil, his efforts saved, but his true sepulchre will be in the hearts of his countrymen.

In closing, let me mention an incident of his dying days so touching, so pathetic, that, even after this lapse of years, I can scarcely trust my feelings to recall it: It was Memorial Day, in the City of New York, the last one he ever saw on earth—for a year from that time he was tenting on the camp-ground of eternity. On that day, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, all the veterans in that vicinity, rose earlier than was their wont. They seemed that morning to spend more time than usual in tenderly unfurling their battle flags and burnishing the medals that decorated their breasts, for they had resolved to march past the house of their dying commander and to give him a last marching salute. In the streets the columns were forming, the hoarse voices of command were heard in the distance; inside that house, prostrate on a bed of pain, was their stricken chief. The hand that had received the surrendered swords of countless thousands could scarcely return the pressure of a friendly grasp, and the voice that had cheered on to triumphant victory the legions of America's manhood could no longer call for the cooling draught that slaked the thirst of a fevered tongue. On that couch of suffering lay the form that in the new world had ridden at the head of conquering columns, in the old world had been deemed worthy to stand with head covered and with feet sandaled in the presence of princes, kings and emperors. Now was heard the sound of martial music. His ear caught the same strains that had mingled with the echo of his guns at Donelson, at Vicksburg, and on the heights of Chattanooga, the same quicksteps to which his men had so often sped in hot haste towards the goal of victory. Then he heard the heavy measured tread of marching men, a step which is acquired only by long service in the field. Their chief recognizes it all now, it was the tread of his old veterans. With his little remaining strength he dragged himself slowly to the window; and as he saw, dipping to him in salute, the old war flags, those precious standards—bullet ridden, battle stained, many of them but remnants of their former selves, with



scarcely enough left of them on which to imprint the names of the battles they had seen—then his eyes once more kindled with the fire that had lighted them at Shiloh, in the Wilderness on the hilltops of Appomattox. As those war-scarred veterans gazed with upturned faces and uncovered heads upon the pallid features of their stricken chief, cheeks that had been bronzed by southern suns and begrimed with powder were now bathed in the tears of a manly grief. Then was seen slowly rising the hand that had so often pointed out to them the path of victory. He raised it feebly and painfully to his head, in recognition of their salutations. Now the column had passed, the hand fell heavy by his side. It was his last military salute. (Long continued applause.)

#### LETTER FROM GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, it would have contributed greatly to this very delightful occasion to have had present the son of the Great Commander you have just heard spoken of so feelingly, so eloquently. We endeavored to secure the presence of General Frederick D. Grant, but were unsuccessful. It is gratifying to know, however, that his disappointment at his inability to be present is only a little less keen than our own.

I have here a copy of a letter received from him, which I will read:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES,  
CHICAGO, ILL., *April 3rd, 1909.*

*My Dear Mr. Hope:*

I hasten to express my very great thanks to you and to the Board of Directors of The Union League, for your kind invitation, which I regret deeply it is impossible for me to accept, for the banquet to be given by the Club on the evening of Tuesday, April 27th, 1909. I should have deemed it a special honor to meet the President of the United States through your kind hospitality.

Two years ago I promised to attend the banquet to be given by the Americus Club of Pittsburgh this year, on my father's birthday, and therefore, because of this engagement of such long standing, I shall be denied the happiness of accepting your tempting invitation.



May I beg you to present to the Board of Directors of The Union League, my grateful thanks for their remembrance of me, and my heartfelt appreciation of the honor which they show to the memory of my father, in celebrating his eighty-seventh birthday.

Much regretting that I cannot be with you and your distinguished guest on that occasion, believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

FREDERICK D. GRANT.

### "THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA."

THE TOASTMASTER: The next toast is "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania"—the State to which we owe our duty and devotion; rich in farm, mineral and manufacturing products; rich in varied scenery of mountain, vale and river, and, above all, rich in men, the best product of any State.

You have the toast. It will be responded to by His Excellency, Governor Stuart, one of the best products of this good State—Pennsylvania.

### RESPONSE BY HONORABLE EDWIN S. STUART, GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Governor Stuart was welcomed with great enthusiasm. He said:

*Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Members:* I did not come here to-night to make an address, although upon the program I notice the toast "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" has been assigned to me. I came more particularly to welcome to the soil of this Commonwealth our honored guest, the President of the United States. In extending to him that welcome I desire to say that no one of his predecessors in office has had more of the affection of the people of Pennsylvania than the distinguished statesman who is here to-night. Permit me to express my appreciation of his patriotic address and the equally eloquent remarks of that distinguished Pennsylvanian, General Horace Porter, whose father was Governor of Pennsylvania sixty years ago and earned an enviable reputation and an honored name in his service to this State.



We celebrate to-night the anniversary of the birth of that distinguished American, General U. S. Grant. Pennsylvania was always particularly fond of General Grant. In no Commonwealth of this Union had he more loyal or true friends than in Pennsylvania; and throughout his career, from the time he entered the army until he left the high office of President of the United States, and later as a private citizen, he invariably had the support of the people of this Commonwealth. When he decided to enter the Grand Army of the Republic it was in a Philadelphia post named in honor of a distinguished Pennsylvania soldier, General Meade, that he was mustered in.

"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" is a prolific theme and one upon which I will not dwell further than to say that in population, industrial enterprise and agricultural development Pennsylvania is a vast empire. It contains approximately seven millions of people of all types and classes. It has the greatest industrial establishment of any State in the Union. Its great City of Brotherly Love, Philadelphia, in the east, "the city of homes," and the industrial city of Pittsburgh in the west are centers of influence and prosperity unequaled by those of any other State, except perhaps Ohio. (Laughter.) Pennsylvania is rich in minerals, the pioneer in all kinds of industry and among the first of the States in agriculture. During my stay in Harrisburg I have learned something of the pre-eminence of Pennsylvania as a great agricultural State; and, as the result of information based upon actual statistics, I venture to assert that the greatest agricultural county in the United States, gauged by the value of its farm products, is the County of Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. There are but thirty-four counties in the United States producing annually more than five million dollars' worth of farm products, and of this number one-sixth are in the State of Pennsylvania. But I do not propose to detain you further than to thank The Union League for the honor and the pleasure of being here to participate in the commemoration of the birthday of General Grant, to greet and welcome the President of the United States, and to meet my friend, the distinguished Pennsylvanian, General Horace Porter. (Applause.)



“THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.”

THE TOASTMASTER announced as the next toast “The City of Philadelphia,” and said: “The great American city; the city of homes, of churches, of hospitals, of schools of medicine and learning; and the home of that Grand Old Bell that proclaimed “Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.”

I present Honorable John E. Reyburn, Mayor of the city, who will respond to the toast.

RESPONSE BY HONORABLE JOHN E. REYBURN,  
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.

Mayor Reyburn was generously applauded. He said:

*Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Members:* You have so epitomized the virtues and the greatness of Philadelphia that I think very little remains for me to say. Sitting here I could not help thinking of the unswerving and sterling loyalty of this city to the nation and to that man whose memory we are here to-night to honor because of his great services in saving to us the liberties we enjoy, and preserving for us a united country. Philadelphia was ever loyal to him. She was loyal not only to him, but to every man who led or who followed the flag. She is the same loyal city to-day that she was in those days of the great struggle and as ready now as then to follow the leader of the nation in all that is good and great and that tends to the preservation in its integrity of the Union of the States.

Mr. President, Philadelphia has repeatedly given evidence of her loyalty. In a struggle that rarely comes in political history she stood firm and true to General Ulysses S. Grant and voted by a large majority to elect him President of the United States. In another memorable contest, only last November, Philadelphia stood just as firmly for the same cause, believing in the ability, integrity and the loyalty to his country of the man who was then the candidate of the Republican Party for President of the United States. She believed, and still believes, that that man means to administer the office of President of these



United States so that there will be peace, prosperity and happiness throughout the land.

Mr. Toastmaster, the hour is getting late, and it only remains for me to assure you that I heartily appreciate the opportunity to come here and participate in commemorating the deeds of that great man who was born on this day eighty-seven years ago. No American should fail to cherish with the deepest reverence the memory of one who did so much for his country.

### "THE UNION LEAGUE TRADITIONS."

THE TOASTMASTER announced with regret that Honorable Boies Penrose, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to whom this toast had been assigned, was unable to be present. He read a telegram from the Senator as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 27, 1909.*

MR. JAMES F. HOPE,

*The Union League of Philadelphia.*

It is with extreme regret that I find that imperative engagements here, in connection with the sessions of the Senate and the meetings of the Finance Committee in relation to the Tariff Bill, will render it impossible for me to attend the banquet of The Union League to-night. It is needless for me to assure you that nothing but engagements of the most imperative character would prevent me from being present. I feel that my first duty is to the great interests of Pennsylvania committed to my charge at this time, and that you will realize that I would not be justified in placing them in jeopardy by my absence.

I had hoped to be present to express, in a few words, the splendid and patriotic work of The Union League of Philadelphia for the preservation and advancement of the nation throughout a period now approaching fifty years, and to join my fellow members in our tribute of loyalty to the distinguished guest of The Union League, the President of the United States.

BOIES PENROSE.

THE TOASTMASTER: We all regret the absence of the Senator, but fortunately we have here a gentleman, one known to



all of this company, who has kindly assumed the task originally imposed upon Senator Penrose.

"The Union League Traditions." How much we value this sentiment! How much we realize that unswerving devotion and fidelity to the traditions of The Union League are necessary to keep alive the spirit of our motto, "Love of country leads," will be told by Judge Dimner Beeber, a former President of The Union League.

#### RESPONSE BY HONORABLE DIMNER BEEBER.

JUDGE BEEBER, ex-President of The Union League, responded amid frequent outbursts of applause as follows:

*Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow Members of The Union League:* When summoned by your worthy President to attempt to fill the vacancy occasioned by the inability of Senator Penrose to be with you to-night, my first impulse was to decline the task; but, remembering the high honors that this great organization had conferred upon me and recognizing that my declination might be construed as a lack of appreciation of those favors, I cheerfully accepted the obligation they imposed. The time allotted me was short, but as you were well acquainted with my inability to speak without sufficient preparation, I assumed that you would look kindly and considerately upon my failure in any respect to meet your expectations, and therefore I have undertaken to respond to the inspiring theme of this great toast, "The Traditions of The Union League."

Great as is the office of the President of the United States, I can say with all due modesty that it is altogether fitting that the incumbent of that high office should grace this banquet board by his presence, for The Union League of Philadelphia had its inception in the dire peril of the nation which the President represents. It sprang, almost Minerva like, into full and matured being to join in the efforts to save this Government of which the President is the head. It is the glory and honor of The Union League that its only qualifications for membership were, first, unreserved loyalty to the United States Government and, second, unwavering support of the measures of the great President, Abraham Lincoln, to maintain the American Union.



Occasions like this of to-night, when patriotism and loyalty to the Government finds full and free expression, have been numerous in the history of The Union League; and at all of them the thought deemed most worthy of consideration was the one that inspired the formation of this great organization.

Permit me to refer briefly to the conditions which existed at the foundation of this Club. We in our day do not fully appreciate what was accomplished by the founders of The Union League. In the early days of the war loyalty to the United States Government was not so popular in this city as it is to-day. Philadelphia was connected with the South not only by social ties, but by the more powerful influence of financial considerations. The prosperity of many of her leading business men was largely dependent upon their success and celerity in collecting their credits in the war section. Little wonder is it, then, that in the early period of the struggle the response to appeals for aid to the Government did not rise above the level of the motives and purposes that ordinarily inspire the actions of the average American citizen. Almost two years of war had elapsed, with no indications of a speedy or successful result, when a few citizens of Philadelphia, actuated by patriotic motives and realizing the critical condition of affairs, came together in a movement for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Bull Run and the other indecisive battles that followed it had depressed and disheartened the loyal supporters of the Union; the victory of Antietam had been almost the only bright star in a long night of discouragement and disaster. Public sentiment in this city was by no means unanimous in support of the policies which Abraham Lincoln had adopted to preserve the Government; and in the circles of what we call society there was a disposition to criticize and condemn the measures upon which the head of the nation relied for success. As I have said, it was in this period of gloom, apprehension and despair that a few Philadelphia business men, ignoring their relations with the South and thereby imperiling the acquisitions of a lifetime, associated themselves together, and with some professional men, whom they attracted, organized under the name of The Union Club. It was an informal gathering. They met, in



the first instance, in a parlor of the residence of one of their members. The movement speedily attracted attention and stimulated into activity that sentiment of patriotism which had lain dormant in this community. This sentiment grew with marvelous rapidity. Many citizens came forward to align themselves with those brave spirits who were willing to imperil their all that the efforts of Abraham Lincoln might be successful. In November or December, 1862, within four short weeks, the membership of the Club increased from sixty to more than nine hundred, and it was found necessary to acquire new and more commodious quarters. In thirty days' time the little parlor club expanded into a great organization under the name of The Union League of Philadelphia; and throughout the war its members aided materially not only by personal arguments, but by generous contributions of money in the preservation of the Government. The Union League became a factor in the struggle, and its success led to the formation of kindred organizations in other States. It was the living embodiment of the patriotic impulse of the great mass of the people of this metropolitan city. It crystallized and gave expression to that spirit of devotion to the Union and loyalty to the Government which had been trying to find some medium through which to make itself manifest and which found its opportunity in this organized Club.

Not only did this organization publish and circulate broadcast over the land millions of copies of pamphlets that stimulated the loyalty of the people, but its founders and the men identified with its early career generously expended their hard earned accumulations in recruiting, equipping and sending to the field of battle ten thousand soldiers without the cost to the United States Government of one dollar. Nine Union League regiments, in which the rank and file were far above the average of ordinary recruits, marched forward, under the command of experienced officers, from the fall of 1862 until the end of the Rebellion at Appomattox, in 1865; and there was not a regiment among them that failed to reflect unstinted honor and credit upon this organization.

Gentlemen, we have frequently had occasion to revert to these



incidents among others in the war record of The Union League. I tell you nothing new. Not one member here who is not equally familiar with myself with this old, old story. But we did more than equip regiments for the battlefield. We have been an organizing force in a highly civilized community; and through our instrumentality public sentiment throughout the State has been given an opportunity for expression. It gave assurance that the United States Government and the Constitution that formed it are incapable of destruction so long as the heart of the North is true.

The influence of this great organization was not confined to the boundaries of Philadelphia County, but it spread out over the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere and became the seed of organizations in New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities of the North. We may gather from this fact some conception of the powerful influence exerted by the founders of The Union League of Philadelphia in the preservation of our Government. Those founders have now, unhappily, passed away. They did their duty in the hour of peril. They represented the patriotic sentiment of this section of the country. Their achievements and the influence of their example inspired the entire North. The principle they inculcated and the spirit of patriotism that distinguished all their acts drew together such a united force that in the final event its power proved irresistible. No wonder, then, that the Southern Confederacy at last succumbed. It was decreed by the Ruler of Nations that the Rebellion should be overpowered by the sheer force of counter physical strength.

As has been said by one of the speakers this evening, General Grant, the great leader who accomplished this final result, verified the truth of the proposition which he enunciated, that there was no hope for ultimate victory except by constant, persistent, unceasing fighting; that there must be a steady wearing away of the stone until its elements were resolved into their original grains of sand; and, backed by the sentiment which this organization typified, he demonstrated the correctness of that principle by the result which followed in the establishment of a united, happy and prosperous country.

In closing, I beg to say this to my fellow members of the



League: You gentlemen have in this organization a heritage that is unsurpassed as an inspiration to patriotism and loyalty to country; you have founders whose lives and achievements are worthy of your emulation; you have at least a past that is secure. The present rests entirely with you. Shall you keep the organization up to the standard to which it was lifted by your great forbears, or shall you allow it gradually to drop to a level at which its founders would fail to recognize it? I know from the spirit that characterizes this great organization and from my intimate acquaintance with its hundreds of members that there is a determination here not only that The Union League of Philadelphia shall not be allowed to retrograde for one moment, but that it shall not even be permitted to continue idly upon the same dead level. I know that the spirit here is such that the membership will keep on lifting this organization higher and higher until that will become the common rule of action, and the community at large will recognize that The Union League never stands still; that it is not content to remain on the same old level, but that it is always going forward and onward and upward. (Long continued applause.)

#### PRESENTATION OF A SILVER MEDAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

After the last toast of the evening the President of the United States was presented with a silver medal, a duplicate of the one given by the League to General Grant in 1863. The following remarks were made:

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, according to the list of toasts we are through, but there is still another event. I have here a Union League silver medal, similar to the one presented to General Grant in 1863, which, in your name, I present to the President of the United States, who is already an Honorary member. When he looks upon it, he will know that in this city of homes he has a club-home, where he will always be welcomed with loyalty as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, and with esteem, respect and admiration for the splendid citizen, the learned and upright judge, the unselfish patriot, Honorable William H. Taft.



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PRESIDENT TAFT arose, addressed the President of The Union League and referred to those present as *fellow members*, which immediately brought forth a pronounced expression of appreciation. After the enthusiasm subsided President Taft said:

I am greatly touched by this evidence of your good-will. I shall cherish, and my family will cherish after me, this token of my having enjoyed one of the chief honors that come with the Presidency of the United States—one that, however unworthily, associates me with the greatest of my predecessors.

(After the cheering which followed, the Toastmaster announced the close of the banquet.)



## PARTICIPANTS.

ADDICKS, MR. J. EDWARD  
ALBURGER, MR. JACOB T.  
ANDERSON, HON. EDWARD A.  
AYRES, MR. LOUIS H.

BAKER, M. D., GEORGE FALES  
BALLARD, MR. ELLIS AMES  
BANCROFT, MR. JOHN  
BANKS, MR. GEORGE W.  
BARTLETT, M. D., CLARENCE  
BARRATT, HON. NORRIS S.  
BEAN, MR. CHARLES H.  
BEEBER, HON. DIMNER  
BELL, COL. SAMUEL  
BENSON, COL. R. DALE  
BINGHAM, HON. HENRY H.  
BLACKMAN, MR. JOHN HUGHES  
BONNER, MR. JAMES B.  
BONSCHUR, MR. HERMAN E.  
BONZANO, MR. ADOLPHUS  
BOSLER, MR. JOSEPH  
BOURNONVILLE, MR. ANTOINE  
BOWMAN, GEN. WENDELL P.  
BOYD, MR. PETER  
BROOKS, MR. WILLIAM HENRY  
BROWN, MR. CHARLES L.  
BUCKMAN, MR. JOHN W.  
BURPEE, MR. W. ATLEE  
BURT, MR. EDWARD W.  
BUTTERWORTH, MR. JAMES

CAMPION, MR. RICHARD  
CARRUTH, MR. JOHN G.  
CARSTAIRS, MR. J. HASELTINE  
CATTELL, MR. HENRY S.  
CHANDLER, MR. FREDERICK T.  
CHANDLER, MR. PERCY M.  
CLAPP, MR. B. FRANK  
CLARK, MR. CHARLES E.

CLARKE, MR. CHARLES H.  
CLAWSON, MR. JOHN L.  
CLIFF, MR. GEORGE H.  
CLOTHIER, JR., MR. ISAAO H.  
CLOTHIER, MR. MORRIS L.  
CLOTHIER, MR. WALTER  
COANE, MR. WILLIAM J.  
COATES, MR. WILLIAM M.  
COLAHAN, JR., MR. J. B.  
COMLY, MR. JAMES I.  
CONVERSE, COL. CHARLES A.  
CRAMP, MR. SAMUEL H.  
CRAMP, MR. WILLIAM M.  
CRAVEN, MR. JOHN J. R.  
CROXTON, MR. JOHN G.

DANDO, MR. THOMAS S.  
DARBY, D. D. S., EDWIN T.  
DARLINGTON, MR. HERBERT S.  
DAVIS, MR. CHARLES GIBBONS  
DAVIS, MR. NATHAN H.  
DAVIS, MR. THOMAS C.  
DEANS, MR. JOHN STERLING  
DINGEE, MR. CHARLES  
DOAN, MR. HORACE A.  
DOBBINS, MR. MURRELL  
DOBSON, MR. JAMES  
DULL, MR. A. J.

ELKINS, MR. GEORGE W.  
ELLISON, MR. JAMES V.  
ELLISON, MR. WILLIAM R.  
ESTE, MR. CHARLES  
ESTE, JR., MR. CHARLES  
EVANS, MR. GEORGE B.  
EVANS, MR. G. GERALD  
  
FAUSSETT, MR. HENRY S.  
FEBIGER, MR. CHRISTIAN C.



- FIELD, MR. GEORGE W.  
FITZEL, MR. JOSEPH  
FLETCHER, MR. GEORGE W. B.  
FOLWELL, MR. NATHAN T.  
FOLWELL, JR., MR. WILLIAM H.  
FORSYTH, MR. CHARLES S.  
FOX, JR., MR. ALEXANDER M.  
FRENCH, MR. HOWARD B.  
FRY, MR. HENRY A.  
FUNK, MR. LAWSON C.
- GARDEN, MR. W. MORTON  
GEDDES, JR., MR. W. F.  
GIBBS, MR. W. W.  
GOODMAN, COL. SAMUEL  
GOSLING, MR. ADOLPH  
GROVES, MR. EDWARD A.  
GRUBNAU, MR. CARL  
GUDKNECHT, MR. CHARLES M.
- HALE, MR. J. WARREN  
HALLOWELL, MR. J. WALLACE  
HALLOWELL, MR. WILLIAM S.  
HAMER, MR. JOHN W.  
HARPER, MR. JOHN M.  
HARPER, MR. THOMAS B.  
HARVEY, MR. EUGENE  
HAUPT, MR. HERMAN  
HEILNER, MR. SAMUEL  
HELME, MR. WILLIAM E.  
HEMPSTEAD, MR. W. O.  
HEMPSTEAD, JR., MR. W. O.  
HENRY, HON. BAYARD  
HILL, MR. CHESTER W.  
HILL, MR. GEORGE H.  
HOFFMAN, MR. GEORGE F.  
HOLTON, MR. JOHN S. W.  
HOOPER, MR. ROBERT P.  
HOOPES, MR. HERMAN  
HOPE, MR. JAMES F.  
HOPPER, MR. HARRY S.  
HOPPER, MR. WILLIAM G.  
HUGHES, MR. ROBERT J.  
HUMES, MR. HAMILTON B.  
HUMES, MR. WILLIAM P.
- HUTCHINS, COL. J. WARNER  
HUTCHINSON, MR. J. B.  
HYNEMAN, MR. SAMUEL M.
- JACKSON, MR. J. T.  
JEFFRIES MR. THOMAS J.  
JENKS, MR. W. E.  
JOHNSON, MR. JOHN D.  
JOHNSON, MR. WALTER H.  
JONES, MR. HORACE C.  
JONES, MR. J. LEVERING  
JONES, MR. JOSHUA R.
- KEEN, MR. EDWIN F.  
KENDRICKS, 3RD, MR. GEORGE W.  
KENDRICK, MR. MURDOCH  
KERSHAW, MR. ISAAC  
KISTERBOCK, MR. JOHN  
KLINE, MR. MAHLON N.  
KOHLE, MR. M. L.
- LALANNE, MR. FRANK D.  
LAMBERT, MAJOR WILLIAM H.  
LARUE, MR. WALTER M.  
LEAS, MR. DAVID P.  
LEEDS, MR. EDWARD C.  
LEEDS, MR. HENRY W.  
LEWIS, MR. FRANCIS D.  
LINDSLEY, CAPTAIN ELMER  
LIPPINCOTT, MR. ALFRED H.  
LIPPINCOTT, MR. F. HAZZARD  
LIPPINCOTT, MR. ROBERT C.  
LLOYD, MR. WILLIAM S.  
LOBER, MR. JOHN B.  
LOUDENSLAGER, HON. HENRY C.  
LOWRY, MR. JOHN C.  
LYLE, MR. FRANKLIN L.  
LYMAN, MR. WILLIAM R.
- MCCALL, MR. JOSEPH B.  
MCCARTER, COL. RICHARD T.  
MCCCLARY, MR. WILLIAM J.  
MCCONNELL, MR. W. C.  
MCDONALD, CAPTAIN MITCHELL  
MCFADDEN, MR. GEORGE H.



- McFADDEN, MR. JOHN H.  
McGAW, MR. ROBERT F.  
McLEAN, MR. WILLIAM L.  
McQUILLEN, D. D. S., DANIEL N.  
McQUILLEN, MR. JOHN H.  
MAGILL, HON. EDWARD W.  
MATTHEWS, MR. C. J.  
MATTSON, MR. LEVI  
MAULE, MR. WILLIAM HENRY  
MELLOR, MR. EDWARD  
MENDINHALL, MR. W. G.  
MILLER, MR. CHARLES R.  
MILLER, MR. E. SPENCER  
MILLER, MR. W. HARRY  
MILNES, MR. WILLIAM  
MITCHELL, MR. JAMES E.  
MOHR, MR. J. JACOB  
MOHR, MR. JAMES N.  
MOON, HON. REUBEN O.  
MOORE, MR. ALFRED F.  
MOORE, HON. J. HAMPTON  
MORGAN, CAPTAIN GEORGE P.  
MORGAN, MR. JOHN B.  
MORGAN, MR. RANDAL  
MORTIMOORE, MR. CHARLES  
MYERS, MR. JOSEPH M.  
MURPHY, MR. JOHN POTTER
- NAYLOR, MR. JOHN S.  
NEFF, M. D., JOSEPH S.  
NEIDE, GEN. HORACE  
NORTON, MR. CHARLES D.
- OBER, MR. THOMAS K.  
OBER, JR., MR. THOMAS K.
- PASSMORE, MR. LINCOLN K.  
PATTERSON, MR. C. STUART  
PATTON, MR. WILLIAM A.  
PEARCE, MR. ALFRED  
PEARCE, MR. JOHN W.  
PEARSON, MR. DAVIS  
PEIRCE, MR. HAROLD  
PENNOCK, MR. E. ELDRIDGE  
PETTIT, MR. HORACE
- POLLOCK, MR. JAMES  
PORTER, HON. WILLIAM W.  
POSEY, M. D., LOUIS P.  
POTTS, MR. FRANKLIN M.  
POTTER, MR. CHARLES A.  
POTTER, JR., COL. THOMAS  
POTTER, HON. WILLIAM  
PRATT, GEN. R. H.  
PUGH, MR. CHARLES E.  
PUSEY, COL. FRED TAYLOR  
PYLE, M. D., WALTER L.
- REYNOLDS, COL. W. FRED  
RIEBENACK, MR. M.  
RILEY, MR. JOHN T.  
RITER, MR. FRANK M.  
ROBERTS, MR. FRANK C.  
ROBINSON, MR. ROBERT E.  
RUE, MR. LEVI L.
- SAILER, COL. JOHN  
SATTERTHWAITE, MR. JOHN J.  
SHEPPARD, MR. A. MAXWELL  
SHEPPARD, MR. FRANKLIN L.  
SHEPPARD, MR. HOWARD R.  
SHORTRIDGE, MR. N. PARKER  
SILL, MR. JAMES J.  
SMITH, MR. E. ELDRIDGE  
SMITH, MR. HENRY E.  
SMITH, MR. HORACE E.  
SOBERNHEIMER, MR. F. A.  
SPOUL, HON. WILLIAM C.  
STEEL, MR. HENRY M.  
STEVENSON, MR. GEORGE  
STINSON, MR. SAMUEL B.  
STODDART, MR. HARRY T.  
STOTESBURY, MR. EDWARD T.  
STUART, MR. WILLIAM H.  
STULL, MR. ADAM A.  
SULZBERGER, HON. MAYER  
SWOYER, MR. A. P.
- THOMAS, MR. AUGUSTUS  
TILDEN, MR. WILLIAM T.  
TOWER, HON. CHARLEMAGNE  
TOWNSEND, JR., MR. B. F.



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TRYON, MR. CHARLES Z.

TURNER, MR. WILLIAM JAY

VAN BAUN, M. D., WILLIAM W.

VAN DUSEN, MR. CHARLES N.

VAN DUSEN, JR., MR. JOSEPH B.

VAN LENNEP, M. D., WILLIAM B.

VAN RODEN, MR. FRANK

VON MOSCHZISKER, HON. ROBERT

WAGNER, MR. GEORGE M.

WALTON, CAPTAIN JOHN M.

WALTON, MR. S. DAVIS

WANGER, HON. IRVING P.

WATKINS, MR. JEFFERSON D.

WATSON, MR. JAMES V.

WAYNE, JR., MR. JOSEPH

WEAVER, MR. CLEMENT

WEAVER, HON. JOHN

WETTER, MR. CHARLES G.

WIEDERSHEIM, COL. THEODORE E.

WIEDERSHEIM, MAJOR WILLIAM A.

WILLIAMS, MR. CARROLL R.

WILSON, MR. THOMAS H.

WISE, MR. JOHN S.

WOOD, MR. WALTER

WOOD, MR. WILLIAM

WORTH, MR. WILLIAM PENN

YOUNG, MR. HORACE L.







# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1909.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—Your Finance Committee has the honor to submit its report for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1909.

For full statement of Income and Capital Accounts, see the Treasurer's Report.

On January 25, 1909, your Committee met for the purpose of organization, and elected General Wendell P. Bowman, Secretary.

In connection with the contracts for the erection of the improvements and addition to the Club building, the Honorable William W. Porter, counsel for The Union League, called the attention of the Committee to the subject of the question having been raised under the By-Laws which provide that "no member shall receive any profit, salary, or emolument from the funds of the corporation," as to whether we could proceed and make contracts with members of The Union League as architect and builders, etc., and pay them for the performance thereof, without violating said By-Law, and in order to remove all doubt upon the subject, and deeming it advisable to have the opinion of one not a member or in any way connected with The Union League, Judge Porter submitted the question to John G. Johnson, Esq., who wrote an opinion, which was submitted and read to the Committee and spread upon its minutes, which opinion, for the information of all concerned,



your Committee deems of sufficient importance to make a part of this report, and which reads as follows:

"I have considered the question put to me as to whether The Union League can pay legally to the architect who will be employed in and about the addition to its building, and to the contractors who may contract for the whole or part of the erection thereof,—such architect and some of the contractors being members of the League,—architect's fees for services and the amounts of bills for materials furnished and construction done and to be done in the matter.

I have considered, in this connection, not only the By-Law which provides that "no member shall receive any profit, salary or emolument from the funds of the corporation;" but also the proceedings of the Building Committee; of the Directors of the League; and of the League itself at its meeting.

Under the circumstances and in view of what has taken place, I am most unhesitatingly of the opinion not only that The Union League can, but that it must, pay to the architect and to the contractors, the sums which will be due them under the respective contracts with them.

Under the circumstances, no member of the Building Committee, or of the Board of Directors incurs any personal obligation for what has been done, because such action, in my opinion, is authorized."

It also became necessary for your Committee in connection with said improvements, to consider the subject of the preparation and formulation of a form of new bond and mortgage to secure the new issue of bonds, in order to raise the money for the new addition and improvement to the building. Your Committee authorized Judge Porter, as counsel for The Union League, to prepare a suitable form of bond and mortgage, which he did, and which was submitted to your Committee for consideration, and which, as thus submitted, your Committee, after a few minor changes, unanimously approved.

In order to complete the arrangements for the issuing of the bonds and mortgages to secure the same, a resurvey of the property was made, and title insurance issued for the sum of \$100,000, which was attended to by Judge Porter, and fully approved of by your Committee.

Your Committee also submitted a form of resolution, author-



izing The Union League to execute 1,000 bonds, of the denomination of \$1,000, and setting forth the form of said bonds, which your Committee recommended to the Board of Directors for its adoption.

The Treasurer, Mr. M. Riebenack, submitted for the consideration of the Committee, the increase in the Capital Account which would follow the admission of the new members authorized by the recent action of The Union League, in connection with the new improvements, suggesting that said increase would probably amount to the sum of \$108,000 in the next sixteen months, and in order to save on the interest account, he recommended that authority be given him to pay out of the Capital Account from time to time, on account of the cost of the proposed construction of the new building, said expenditures to be duly credited to the Capital Account. Upon due consideration of the subject, your Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Treasurer of The Union League be authorized to pay out of the Capital Account from time to time, such sums as may be available, on account of the cost of the proposed construction of the new building, said sums so expended to be credited to the Capital Account.

Several propositions were submitted for the purchase of the issue of bonds, but the offer of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company was considered so advantageous to The Union League, it was deemed advisable to accept it, and, to cover the subject, the Committee adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That this Committee recommend to the Board of Directors the acceptance of the proposition of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company to purchase all of the issue of new bonds at par, with interest at the rate of 4 4-10 per cent. per annum.

The style of bond accepted by your Committee is a steel engraved bond, and was prepared by the American Bank Note Company, and your Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the contract for making the new steel engraved bonds be awarded to said company, in accordance with the schedule sub-



mitted to this Committee, for the sum of \$650 for the entire issue, and your Committee further recommended to said Board that authority be given for engraving the entire issue of said bonds, and that the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents only shall be authorized to affix his signature and the corporate seal of The Union League, to be duly attested by the Secretary, to said bonds.

Your Committee had the benefit of the experience and assistance of the President of The Union League, its Treasurer, and Judge Porter, its counsel, at most of its meetings in the consideration of the subjects referred to.

In conclusion, we express our appreciation of the care and good judgment of the Treasurer in handling the finances of the Club, and the moneys placed under his charge, and his faithful attention to the responsibilities of his important trust.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. BARNEY,  
*Chairman.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1909.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—In the absence of any change in the regulations of the Library, or in its material arrangements during the past year, the work of your Committee presents few points for special comment.

Its expenses, growth, and present condition are shown in the appendix, and figures, set forth below. The funds placed at our disposal provide for the purchase of only a fraction of the constant output of the Press, yet the increase in our collection seems to meet reasonably well the demands of our members. And here a reference may be pardoned to the economy which has always marked this department of the League: In many years there has been no increase in its annual appropriation, although the demands on its resources, naturally resulting from an increased membership, grow larger year by year. The problem of shelf-room has again reached an acute stage, and some temporary provision must be made until our new quarters can be used. Our Civil War collection has been enriched by the addition of over sixty volumes, for the most part out of print and scarce. The usual disposition of old magazines has been made to hospitals. The net income of the Pepper Fund, including a balance of \$114.26, was \$440.76, of which \$330.82 has been expended for books, leaving a balance of \$109.94.



The expenditures from the annual appropriation of.. \$5,000 00  
have been as follows:

Papers and Periodicals .....	\$1,957 22	
Books .....	490 87	
Binding .....	74 85	
Binders for Periodicals .....	41 60	
Stationery, Printing .....	20 55	
Incidentals .....	65 66	
Salary of Librarian .....	2,000 00	
		<hr/> 4,650 75
Leaving a balance of .....		\$349 25

Respectfully submitted,  
MORRIS L. CLOTHIER,  
*Chairman.*

## Appendix to Report of Library Committee.

The present number of volumes in the Library is 13,291, the  
accessions during the year having been 468, divided as follows:

Works of Reference .....	22	volumes
History .....	153	"
Biography .....	45	"
Travels .....	31	"
Fiction .....	65	"
Poetry and Drama .....	22	"
Essays and Letters .....	21	"
Science and Useful Arts .....	14	"
Fine Arts and Amusements .....	16	"
Sociology, Politics .....	54	"
Philosophy and Religion .....	5	"
Bibliography .....	3	"
Collected Works .....	17	"
		<hr/> 468 volumes

Of this number 339 were obtained by purchase, and 129 by  
gift. A list of donations, including 165 pamphlets and unbound



volumes, is appended. Number of volumes bound or repaired, 39. There have been added to our list of periodicals, *The Chess Weekly*, *The New York Morning Telegraph* and *Hampton's Magazine*. *Army and Navy Life*, *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, and *Appleton's Magazine*, are no longer published.

## SUMMARY OF PERIODICALS.

	<i>By Subscription.</i>	<i>By Donation.</i>
Dailies .....	36	8
Weeklies .....	68	20
Monthlies and Quarterlies ....	56	29
Yearlies .....	18	4
Total .....	239	

## LIST OF DONATIONS

## DONOR.

Report of Commissioner of Education for 1907, 2 vols. ....	United States Government.		
Daily Consular and Trade Reports ..	"	"	"
Check List of United States Public Documents .....	"	"	"
Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents .....	"	"	"
Year Book of Department of Agricul- ture for 1907 .....	"	"	"
Census Special Reports, Transporta- tion by Water, 1906 .....	"	"	"
Report of Librarian of Congress for 1908 .....	"	"	"
List of Publications of Library of Congress since 1897 .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 96—Marriage and Divorce .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 97—Supply and Dis- tribution of Cotton .....	"	"	"
Report of Director of the Mint, for 1908 .....	"	"	"
Census Special Report — Marriage and Divorce, 1867-1906 .....	"	"	"
Report of Treasury Department on Production of Precious Metals, in 1907 .....	"	"	"
Annual Report of Smithsonian Insti- tution, for 1907 .....	"	"	"



	DONOR.		
List of References on International Arbitration .....	United States Government.		
Register of U. S. Navy, 1909.....	"	"	"
Twenty-fifth Annual Report of U. S. Civil Service Commission .....	"	"	"
Official Records of Union and Confederate Navies, Ser. I, Vol. 22.....	"	"	"
Twenty-second Annual Report of Interstate Commerce Commission ...	"	"	"
Police and Work Dogs in Europe; Diederich .....	"	"	"
Census—Mortality Statistics .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 99, Electrical Industries of Porto Rico, 1907 .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 100, Cotton Production, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Statistical Abstract of U. S. for 1908.	"	"	"
Statistics of Libraries for 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report of Commissioner of Education for 1908, 2 vols.....	"	"	"
List of Works Relating to Sup. Court of U. S. ....	"	"	"
Select List of References on Valuation of Railroads .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 101, Industrial Districts, 1905 .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 98, Supervisors' Districts .....	"	"	"
Index to Reports of Commissioner of Education, 1867-1907 .....	"	"	"
Census—A Century of Population Growth, 1790-1900 .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 102, Telegraph Systems, 1907 .....	"	"	"
Census Bulletin, 103, Religious Bodies, 1906 .....	"	"	"
Report 429, 54th Congress, Senate, and Report 945, 57th Congress, on University of the United States...	"	"	"
Pennsylvania Archives, Sixth Series, 16 vols. ....	Pennsylvania State Library.		
Report of State Librarian for 1907..	"	"	"
Penna. Reserves at Antietam, Dedication of Monuments .....	"	"	"
Report of State Highway Dept., 1907..	"	"	"



## DONOR.

Report, Dept. of Fisheries, 1907.....	Pennsylvania State Library.		
Penna. at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; Lambert .....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Agriculture, 1907...	"	"	"
Monthly Bulletins of Agriculture, 1907 .....	"	"	"
Report of Auditor-General for 1907 and 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Mines for 1907, 2 vols.	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Banking, Part 2, for 1907, Part 1 for 1908...	"	"	"
Forty-second and Forty-third Annual Encampments, G. A. R. ....	"	"	"
Report of Ins. Comm'r, Part 2, 1907.	"	"	"
Report, Sec. of Internal Affairs, Part 3, for 1907, Parts 1 and 2, for 1908.	"	"	"
Report, Commission of Soldiers' Or- phan Schools, 1907-08.....	"	"	"
Report, Supt. of Pub. Instruction, 1907-08 .....	"	"	"
Report, State Treasurer, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Health, 1907	"	"	"
Report, State R. R. Commissioner, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of Forestry, 1907 .....	"	"	"
Report, State College, 1907-08.....	"	"	"
Report, Topographic and Geologic Survey Commission, 1906-08 .....	"	"	"
Report, Factory Inspector, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report, Supt. of Public Printing, 1908	"	"	"
Report, Commissioner of Sinking Fund, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Report, Dept. of State Police, 1908...	"	"	"
Statutes-at-Large of Penna., vol. 12..	"	"	"
Laws of Penna., 1909 .....	"	"	"
Report, Game Commissioners, 1908..	"	"	"
Address of Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor, etc., June 25, 1908.....	"	"	"
Tabulated Statement of Votes Cast at General Election, Nov. 3, 1908....	"	"	"
Farmers' Institutes in Penna., 1908-09	"	"	"
Tabulated Analyses of Commercial Fertilizers, 1908 .....	"	"	"
Livestock Sanitary Laws of Penna., 1908 .....	"	"	"



## DONOR.

Report, Water Supply Commission, 1907 .....	Pennsylvania State Library.
Biennial Report, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Dec. 1, 1908.....	" " "
Manual for Borough and Township High Schools, 1909 .....	" " "
Report, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Erie, 1907, 1908.....	" " "
Report of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1909.....	" " "
Commercial Feeding Stuffs, 1908....	" " "
Catalogue of Univ. of Penna., 1908-09.	University of Pennsylvania.
Proceedings of University Day, 1909.	" "
Proceedings of Commencement, 1909.	" "
Congressional Directory, March, 1909.	Hon. Joel Cook.
Bulletin of International Union of American Republics, May, 1909....	" " "
National Bank Act, as amended 1907.	" " "
National Bank Act, as amended 1908.	" " "
Bulletin of American Republics, An- nual Review number, July, 1909...	" " "
U. S. Navy Register for 1908.....	" " "
Speeches of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew in the Senate, 1909.....	The Author.
Statement of Changes in Tariff Law by Conference Report, by Hon. H. C. Loudenslager .....	Hon. H. C. Loudenslager.
Copy of Tariff Act of 1909.....	
By-Laws and Roster of Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R. ....	L. W. Moore, Esq.
History of 125th Regt., Penna. Vols..	Capt. W. W. Wallace.
Ceremonies at Unveiling of Statue of John A. Roebling, June 30, 1908..	John A. Roebling Sons Co.
To and Fro; Henry M. Warren.....	The Author.
Penna. at Antietam, Report of Battle- field Commission; Ed. by Col. Bos- byshell .....	Col. J. W. Hawley.
England's Vast Industries .....	Messrs. Bemrose & Sons.
First Annual Message of Hon. John E. Reyburn, Mayor, etc., 3 vols....	The Author.
Handbook of Securities, Jan., 1909...	Messrs. Wm. G. Hopper & Co.
The Official Shippers' Guide, 1909...	Southern Pacific Co.
Phila. at the Jamestown Exposition, 1907; Col. Jas. H. Lambert.....	The Author.
Waugh's Blue Book of Hotels, 1909..	W. W. Waugh, Esq.



DONOR.

- History of the Ohio Society of New York, 1885-1905; Kennedy .....
- Report of Board of Pub. Edu. of Ohio Society of N. Y. Phila. for 1908 .....Wm. T. Tilden, Esq.
- Proceedings of City Councils of Philadelphia, as issued .....W. J. Milligan, Esq.
- Mil. Roster of Cincinnati Literary Club .....r. W. Storer How.
- Report of City Controller of Phila. for 1908 .....Capt. John M. Walton.
- Hinds' Precedents of the House of Representatives, 8 vols. ....Hon. J. Hampton Moore.
- Historical Society of Wisconsin, vol. 8 of their Collections; Draper .....Wisconsin State Hist. Society.
- Journal of 42d Nat. Encampment, G. A. R. ....Hon. C. G. Burton.
- Proceedings, First Ann. Convention of Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, 1908 .....Hon. J. Hampton Moore.
- Abraham Lincoln Memorial Meeting, M. O. L. L., Feb. 3, 1909.....Col. John P. Nicholson.
- The American Volunteer; General St. Clair A. Mulholland .....The Author.
- Album of Photos. of The Union League taken in 1887 .....Frederick J. Beates, Esq.
- Annual Proceedings, Penna. Sons of the Revo., 1908-09 .....Ethan A. Weaver, Esq.
- Problems of City Government; Rowe Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
- Register, Mil. Order of For. Wars, 1909 .....Capt. O. D. Wilkinson.
- Statutes-at-Large of Penna., 12 vols. .Hon. Daniel C. Herr.
- 34th Ann. Report, Phila. Maritime Exchange .....Philadelphia Maritime Exch.
- Smull's Legis. Hand-Book of Penna..Hon. Ernest L. Tustin.
- Researches in Sinai; W. M. Flinders Petrie .....S. Emlen Meigs, Esq.
- Laws of Penna., 1909 .....Col. L. E. Beitler.
- Report of Director of Pub. Safety and of Chief of Elec. Bureau, 1908....J. F. McLaughlin, Esq.
- The Psychology of Inspiration; Prof. Geo. L. Raymond .....The Author.
- Dante and Collected Verse; by the same ..... " "



## DONOR.

Comparative Aesthetics, 8 vols.; by the same .....	The Author.
N. Y. City Directory for 1851 .....	H. C. Stewart, Esq.
Synopsis of Records of Society of the Cincinnati of Penna. ....	Society of the Cincinnati.
Was Secession Taught at West Point? Col. James W. Latta .....	Col. John P. Nicholson.
Vetoed by the Governor, 1909.....	Col. L. E. Beitler.
Constitution and Register of General Society of War of 1812.....	The Society.
The Organic Municipal Law of Cuba, May, 1908 .....	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
Book of the Royal Blue.....	B. and O. R. R.
Monthly Bulletin .....	Auto. Club of Philadelphia.
Year Book for 1909 .....	" "
Address of Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, on Anthony Wayne, at Valley Forge, June 20, 1908 .....	Unknown.
38th Annual Reunion, Army of the Potomac, 1908 .....	Col. H. C. King.
A Monograph of the Anderson, Clark, Marshall, and McArthur Connec- tion; Gen. Thos. McA. Anderson...	The Author.
Monthly Bulletins of Assoc'n for In- ternational Conciliation .....	Assoc'n for Int. Conciliation.
The Criminal Law as a Means to En- force the People's Will; Bonaparte.	Hon. C. R. Woodruff.
The Possibilities of Intellectual Co- operation between North and South America; Rowe .....	" " "
Columbia University Quarterly.....	Columbia University.
Catalogue, and Announcement for 1908-09 .....	" "
Historical Address at Banquet of Nat. Bank of Northern Liberties, Mar. 23, 1908, by Joseph Moore, Jr. ....	The Author.
Catalogue of Mass. Inst. of Tech- nology, 1908 .....	Mass. Inst. of Technology.
Bulletins of Information .....	University of Chicago.
Circulars of Departments .....	" " "
67th Ann. Commencement, Rush Med. College .....	" " "
The President's Report, 1907-08 .....	" " "
Annual Register, 1908-09 .....	" " "



## DONOR.

- Bulletin of Information, John M.  
 Bass Memorial .....University of Nashville.  
 Parish Messenger, Church of the  
 Saviour .....Col. O. C. Bosbyshell.  
 The Anti-Imperialist League "*Apo-  
 logia pro Vita Sua*;" E. Winslow..The A. I. League.  
 Municipal Government by Commis-  
 sion; A. M. Fuller .....Pitts. Cham. of Commerce.  
 Nat. Year-Book, Soc. Sons of Amer.  
 Revo., 1908 .....Gen. Thos. M. Anderson.  
 Abraham Lincoln, A Centennial Ap-  
 preciation, 1809-1909; Thos. L.  
 Poulson .....E. Boyd Weitzell, Esq.  
 Twenty-sixth Ann. Report .....Indian Rights Association.  
 The Executive Department; or, Some  
 Recollections; Stephen W. White,  
 Esq. ....The Author.  
 Midland R. W. Time Tables.....M. R. W. Co.  
 Pleasant Places on the P. and R., 1909.Edson J. Weeks, Esq.  
 Exercises on Washington's Birthday,  
 1909 .....Union League Club of  
 Chicago.  
 13th Ann. Report, Free Library of  
 Phila. ....Philadelphia Free Library.  
 Proceedings at Annual Festivals of  
 New England Society of Phila.,  
 19 vols. ....Joseph P. Mumford, Esq.  
 History of the McKinley Memorial in  
 Phila. ....Committee.  
 Address by H. G. Crocker, on "The  
 Situation in So. Western Europe"..Soc. of Amer. Wars.  
 Beauties of Scotland .....No. Brit. R. W.  
 Journal of Prison Discipline and  
 Philanthropy .....Penna. Prison Society.  
 Investment Guide for 1909 .....Geo. B. Evans, Esq.  
 Railway Statistics of U. S. for 1908;  
 Slason Thompson .....The Author.  
 Address by Gen. Selden Connor, on  
 Centenary of Hannibal Hamlin.... " "  
 Hand Book of Gasoline Automobiles.Assoc'n of Licensed Auto.  
 Manufacturers.  
 Address of Chas. H. Jones, June 19,  
 1909 .....E. A. Weaver, Esq.  
 N. E. R. W. Time Tables .....N. E. R. W.



## DONOR.

Report of Valley Forge Park Com- mission, 1908 .....	John W. Jordan, LL.D.
Report of Valley Forge Park Com- mission, 1908 .....	Edson J. Weeks, Esq.
Sheriff's Sale Lists .....	Com. Tit. Ins. and Tr. Co.
The Tariff Act of 1909 .....	Unknown.
Report of Exam. of Books and Ac- counts of Phila. R. T. C., 1908....	Capt. John M. Walton.
Gen. Directory of Gen. Soc. Sons of the Revolution .....	The Society.
Bulletins of International Union of American Republics .....	Hon. H. H. Bingham.
Latin-America, the Land of Oppor- tunity .....	" " "
Transactions, Third International Sanitary Conference of American Republics, 1907 .....	" " "



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## BUILDING COMMITTEE.

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October 31, 1909.

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—During the year the Building Committee has held fifteen meetings. The President, as a member *ex-officio* of the Committee, has been present at all of these meetings, and the architect, by invitation, has attended a majority of them. The actions of the Committee have been reported to the Board of Directors from time to time and the various recommendations made have been officially approved.

Following the preparation of plans, which were approved by the membership, bids were invited in accordance with the specifications and plans prepared by the architect. These bids, when opened, were found to be in excess of the amount available for the improvements and new bids were requested, based on certain changes in specifications. Upon opening the revised bids it was found that James G. Doak & Company were the lowest bidders. The unanimous recommendation of the Building Committee that such company be awarded the contract was approved by the Board of Directors.

Commencement of operations, in the form of tearing down the old Fifteenth Street properties, was begun on February 22, 1909 (Washington's Birthday).

The contract calls for the completion of the building in three hundred (300) working days from February 19, 1909.

The contractors have been delayed to some extent by weather conditions and also by a strike of the engineers, carpenters



and ironworkers against the stone setters, which, however, was of comparatively short duration.

On account of striking clay and water at certain points some of the foundations were carried lower than was originally anticipated.

Some leaks in water pipes and in the sewer on Sansom and Moravian Streets caused a little trouble in the early operations.

The work has progressed without any serious accident up to this time.

In accordance with the authority granted by the membership a number of minor changes in the plans were made, the more important of these being as follows:

One or more members having suggested that the roof garden be omitted, as there are not sufficient members in the city during the summer months to use it and that the service to same would be expensive, it was decided that the roof should be finished in the usual manner for roof gardens, but that, for the present, no service facilities should be provided in connection therewith.

In order to add to the artistic effect and at the same time set an example of liberal public spirit and civic pride in thus widening that portion of Fifteenth Street, it was decided to set the building back from the building line on Fifteenth Street to the extent of 13 feet 6 inches, instead of 8 feet, as originally intended.

Upon recommendation of the architect to face the building with limestone, instead of brick and stone combined, which would give a better appearance and would serve as a better finish to bring the entire improvement of the Club House into harmony when the Club decides to rebuild the present building on the Broad Street front, his recommendation to use limestone face, instead of brick and stone, was adopted.

In accordance with the contract, James G. Doak & Company has furnished the necessary bond for the faithful performance of the conditions thereof, and in order to protect The Union League against loss from fire, etc., insurance is being placed, from time to time, at the expense of Doak & Company, in proportion to the payments made on account of the contract.

Following the general custom, in large operations, of having a person at the building continually during the day to see that



the work is carried on in accordance with the specifications, there was employed, on the recommendation of the architect, a "Clerk of the Works," whose salary, as is customary, is being paid by The Union League.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid at the corner of Fifteenth and Moravian Streets at noon on Saturday, October 9, 1909, by Mr. James F. Hope, President of The Union League, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic assemblage of members, including the Governor of Pennsylvania and former Presidents of The Union League.

The national colors were conspicuous among the floral decorations, and the ceremonies were interspersed with music.

#### PROGRAM.

Music (12.00 to 12.30 p. m.).

The addresses were prefaced by an invocation by Rev. W. Arthur Warner, Rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Philadelphia, as follows:

"Almighty God, Who fashionest the hearts of men and understandest all their works, we crave Thy blessing for Thy servants who would here build a worthy house. Prosper us, O Lord, in this our undertaking and grant us good success unto the end. Thou didst of old time inspire with wisdom those who wrought for Thy temple's sake at Jerusalem, and we believe that Thou hast not forsaken this generation of Thy children. Give skill and courage to those whose hands are busy with this work. Mercifully protect from harm the workmen here employed, and keep them in all their ways. Make this house for us the habitation of Truth, Fraternity and Patriotism. Direct the thoughts and guide the wills of Thy servants that, in our going out and coming in, we may always conserve those purposes which gave this organization birth and which have won for it a rich success.

Thou didst lead our fathers forth, making them to go from one kingdom to another people; we yield Thee hearty thanks for all that Thou didst for them and art doing for the land to which they came. We remember that their communion was to eat their bread in exile, their sacrament was to pour out their



blood for others. We remember them not only as valiant in fight, but as wise in counsel; not only as brave warriors, but as far-seeing statesmen and incorruptible patriots. And we give Thee thanks for them.

We remember those of a later day, who spared not their lives that our land might be one; patriots of the newer time and martyrs of our country's unity; and we give Thee thanks for them. Thou hast seen fit to raise up here true sons of the founders and preservers of our nation. In the dark hour of a dire national peril Thou didst put it into the hearts of men to bind themselves together, in this organization, by bonds of pure and disinterested patriotism. Thou didst inflame them with the strong desire and purpose to preserve the Union of our States; and we give Thee thanks for them. Make of us, Thy servants in this organization, sons worthy of our fathers—men, strong in unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States. In the time of prosperity fill our hearts with thankfulness, and in the day of trouble suffer us not to fail. Inspire us to believe that patriotism is as much a part of human duty as virtue itself. Direct the thoughts and purposes of our lives that we may bequeath to our children a love and devotion to this, our land. Enlarge our vision of truth and increase in us a deeper sense of the demands of patriotism. Guide us by wise policies. Lift us to higher ideals and nobler achievements; and may it please Thee that, in the years to come, the new generations of our children may so recognize in us stewards faithful to a great trust that they may say, 'we give Thee thanks for them.'

In the name of the Lord Who hath made heaven and earth, and in Whom alone standeth our helping, we ask it all of Thee, Almighty God. Amen."

PRESIDENT HOPE addressed the members as follows:

*Fellow Members of The Union League:* Two score and four years ago the fathers, the founders of this Club, laid the foundations and erected the building on the Broad Street front of this lot—a temple dedicated to the highest ideals of citizenship, loyalty and unswerving fidelity to the National Government; a patriotism not of boastfulness, but of loyal service.



In 1865 the war was over, and The Union League, whose activity had been inspired by the single purpose of supporting the government in maintaining the Union, could have sat at ease, wearing the laurels it had so nobly won. It had contributed money with a lavish hand; had fully equipped a number of regiments, and sent broadcast millions of publications in its remarkable fusillade of pamphlets, which contributed quite as largely as any other civil agency in bringing that terrible war to a close.

But the founders and their loyal associates felt that there was a big future for the League, and were devising the ways and means of making the principles on which our Club is founded more popular, and to include in its membership all patriotic citizens interested in the movement, and felt that at no distant day a membership in this organization would be considered a very valuable franchise and an asset of great consequence. "Wisdom is justified of her children." How well they reasoned, how well they builded, is shown by the large membership and the still larger waiting list of to-day; and the fact that the larger Club of to-day is just as loyal to the progressive policies of the nation and as careful in its enrollment as when the immortal fifty met for the first time, under great stress, to consider means of helping a distracted country.

The first home of The Union League, 1118 Chestnut Street, was opened on January 22, 1863, the League having been founded at the home of Honorable George H. Boker, 1720 Walnut Street, on November 22, 1862, and organized December 27, 1862. Pending the completion of the house on Broad Street, the League moved from 1118 Chestnut Street to 1216 Chestnut Street on August 18, 1864, and remained there until May 11, 1865, when the Broad Street house was occupied. As early as 1869 it became necessary to enlarge the property, in order to give additional facilities recognized as necessary adjuncts. Between 1869 and 1881 the properties 1419 and 1421 Moravian Street, 1412 and 1414 Sansom Street were purchased, and the present Billiard Room and Assembly Hall were erected on the Sansom Street front. In 1887, 1423 Moravian Street and 1416 Sansom Street were purchased and removed for the erection of the rear Bil-



liard Room, known as the Benson Annex. During the period from 1892 to 1898, The Union League made great strides in its physical development. The large Café, with kitchen underneath, was erected on the site which had been occupied by the garden; a new engine-room, boilers, refrigerating and ice plant installed, and the third floor of the Broad Street building reconstructed so as to provide twelve sleeping rooms for the members.

During this period the management of the League made steady efforts to acquire control of the entire property in the rear of the Club house, and, in 1895 and 1896, finally succeeded in purchasing the Fifteenth, Sansom and Moravian Street fronts with the exception of 1418 Sansom Street, which has been leased for a period of ninety-nine years from 1904. In 1898 the Sansom and Moravian Street properties were removed and a rear porch and garden substituted, which remained until February 22, 1909, when the demolition of the porch, garden and Fifteenth Street properties was commenced to give place to a fireproof building 100 feet 2 inches x 134 feet 10 inches of steel construction, with Indiana limestone facings. The contract for the building was awarded to James G. Doak & Co. for \$527,600, to be finished by the spring of 1910.

Of this building we are laying the corner-stone to-day, as the successors of, and standing in the place of the founders, and partaking to some extent, we trust, of their unflinching loyalty, we lay the stone in full confidence of the bright future of the Club, and that our fondest hopes will find full fruition in a still greater UNION LEAGUE. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, we have in presence his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania. While we honor him as representing the majesty of our great State, we have a warmer feeling for him as a member and an ex-President of The Union League. I have pleasure in presenting Honorable Edwin S. Stuart.

HONORABLE EDWIN S. STUART, Governor of Pennsylvania, was cordially greeted; he responded:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* I esteem it a great privilege and a high honor to be present to-day, not as the Governor of Pennsylvania, but in the nearer



and dearer relation of a fellow member, to take part in the laying of the corner-stone of this addition to our building. I do not purpose making an extended address, but merely to show by my presence that my deep interest in the welfare of The Union League, and pride in its history, have in no wise abated.

While it is necessary that we should have all the conveniences and comforts essential for club life, the social features should not predominate, and thereby supersede and impair the higher and nobler functions of this public-spirited institution. If we should think merely of the social features of The Union League, and if they should be given undue prominence, it will soon begin to disintegrate, for this institution is far more than a social club. It has a national reputation, due to its inspiration, origin and achievements. It was organized to uphold the hands of Abraham Lincoln, maintain the integrity of the Union, and defend the honor of the flag, that glorious symbol of liberty, but liberty regulated by law.

The Union League was an important factor during the Civil War in giving expression to the loyal public sentiment of this city, State and nation, and, in that crisis, its service to the Government of the United States, in a civic capacity, differed from those of the military forces in the field only in degree, for, while they were at the front fighting for the perpetuity of the Union, the founders of The Union League were co-operating in civil life with the people at home in giving them encouragement and material support.

The founders have all passed away, but they have left to us the heritage of their patriotism and public-spirited sacrifices, and their immediate successors (some of whom are present to-day) have ever striven to maintain the same high standard of duty. Glorious as are its traditions, we cannot live upon the past alone, and if The Union League is to be worthy of its history as a great patriotic institution and maintain its high standard, its membership must ever keep in mind the illustrious example of the founders, and the principles and traditions which they have handed down to us.

In order that the younger members may more fully appreciate



the dignity, honor and responsibility, which membership in The Union League confers upon them, it is essential that they study its history, preserve its ideals, and constantly keep before them its motto—*Amor Patriae Ducit*. (Applause.)

MUSIC:

THE PRESIDENT, in introducing ex-President Beeber, said: The initial work on this improvement was commenced under the presidency of Judge Dimner Beeber. A Permanent Building Committee was appointed, who to-day are in charge of the work which is progressing so satisfactorily. It gives me pleasure to present Judge Beeber.

HONORABLE DIMNER BEEBER responded amid frequent outbursts of applause:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* It is sufficient honor for any man to have been identified at some time in his life with the management of an organization such as this; and it was one of the happy chances of my life that I was able, in my own feeble way, to contribute toward the magnificent progress now being made, in the improvement of the League property, by President Hope and his colleagues.

This great institution has a history which is identified with that of the nation. It was organized in a crisis that threatened the underlying principle of our form of government—the fundamental idea of nationality. The National Constitution, framed upon lines that fitted it for the development of the country in all time to come, gave expression to that idea. It was the central conception of a sketch of a form of government that James Madison outlined and brought to this city, in his pocket, one hundred and twenty-two years ago; and however much Madison, later in his career, may have been compelled to enunciate doctrines inconsistent with that principle in his draft, his departed spirit has had cause for congratulation in the fact that his original idea was finally established in the political history of the country for which he did so much. The principle was prominent in the political discussions of the early days and



its expression in the Constitution of 1787 led to the sectional dispute that was finally referred for settlement to the arbitrament of the sword. Patrick Henry, in the Virginia Convention called to ratify the instrument, upon reading the initial words of its first line, "We, the people of the United States, do ordain and establish this constitution," proclaimed with marvelous instinct that that meant that the national law, within the lines and scope of its purpose, would override all local or State law. He predicted that those words, if understood by the people of the States as he understood them, would prevent the adoption of the Constitution. Its advocates did not allow their arguments to be occupied too closely with that objection lest they might invite opposition by attracting attention to it; but when the Constitution had been adopted, the Government formed and the Congress assembled, the same objection was raised, and it continued to be a prolific subject of contention in political discussions down to the end of the Civil War. In the arena of debate, when Daniel Webster routed the two Senators from South Carolina, Robert Hayne and John C. Calhoun, he settled, so far as argument could settle, the question whether a national law operated upon an individual without regard to State lines. Under the providence of God the question was to be determined finally only by the sheer force of physical strength; and when a section of the country undertook to repudiate the national idea, upon the assumption that the Constitution was a contract, a league, between the States by which they reserved all rights not expressly delegated to the National Government, including the right to withdraw from the league, the Civil War resulted; and the Civil War called into being this magnificent organization. As that early history recedes from our view it will be studied by those who come after us; and it will ever be the proud distinction of The Union League of Philadelphia that it loaned its strength and hazarded its very existence to avert the peril which threatened that principle of nationality. (Applause.)

In conclusion, let me say that the same principle of the proper division of State and National functions, in new phases of its application, is still a subject of discussion. Questions that are



corollaries of that original idea are now agitating the country. Whether the National Government has a right to regulate and control organizations that have heretofore been left entirely within the control of the States is still a living question. Therein we see the necessity for this institution; and the same patriotic and noble purpose which animated the men who came into it in the beginning ought to inspire their successors to keep it intact, to increase its influence and to make its power felt in the discussion of all great questions involving the future prosperity of the country.

Our past at least is secure. The character of the men who formed The Union League of Philadelphia was such that the promise of the future is bright. There can be no failure in solving the problems of the hour if the men who compose this organization are actuated by the same patriotic spirit that distinguished its founders. Let us all indulge the hope that the career of The Union League in the future may equal, if it does not surpass, its record in the past. (Enthusiasm.)

#### MUSIC:

PRESIDENT HOPE, in presenting Vice-President Porter, said: Judge William W. Porter, chairman of the committee which presented the report and resolutions suggesting the present improvement, will now address us.

JUDGE PORTER, who was generously applauded, responded:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* I appreciate the honor conferred upon me in asking me to participate in these ceremonies. I am glad to have served you in carrying out the instructions you gave and in producing the results exhibited to-day. On the one hand, I am impressed by the solemnity and formality of this occasion, and on the other hand, I recognize that these ceremonies should not be unduly prolonged.

The only thought that I desire to express has already been forcibly presented by Governor Stuart and by Judge Beeber. This great improvement to our building increases our facilities



for enjoying the social side of this organization. In that respect, it marks an epoch; but I see in this advance a menace to our progress along more serious lines. I have been a member of this organization many years, and have observed that it has lived largely on the record of its past. At our meetings the orators of the Club, as well as guests who have spoken to us, have invariably enlarged upon the magnitude of the work that our predecessors in this organization undertook and performed, showing that we for many years have been living in our past and shining only by reflected light. Is it not time therefore, in view of the fact that we are developing our opportunities for social enjoyment, to impress, each upon the other, the importance of increasing our activities along the lines upon which The Union League of Philadelphia was founded? (Applause.)

#### MUSIC:

PRESIDENT HOPE, in presenting Vice-President Tilden, said: I have pleasure in presenting Mr. William T. Tilden, Chairman of the permanent Building Committee, now in charge of the construction of the new building.

VICE-PRESIDENT TILDEN responded as follows:

*Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Union League:* Your Building Committee feels that there is but little necessity for a message from it at this time. We still have our armor on. When this building has been successfully completed and we have laid our armor off will be a better time than now for us to celebrate. It gives us great pleasure, however, to take part in these ceremonies and realize, through the laying of this corner-stone, that part at least of our work has been accomplished, and we have a well founded promise that it will be completed to the satisfaction of the members of the League, and in a manner worthy of the League's traditions and patriotic record.

Our building promises to be of great beauty, both externally and internally; but, better yet, we know that everything enter-



ing into its construction is of the best, whether of nature's product or of man's device, or where both have entered into any particular feature, as they certainly have in many. In no part of this building, in no material used therein, is there aught of pretense; every atom is as true to its promise as The Union League has been true to the chart it started out to steer by.

In conclusion, I would pay a tribute to those who have been directly charged with the conception of this work and watchfulness of it. I refer to our architect, Mr. Horace Trumbauer; to our clerk of the works, Mr. McClellan Reeves, as well as to all others charged with any responsibility.

Mr. President, it gives me pleasure to state that the committee having in charge the construction of this new building has prepared a corner-stone. It is now ready to be laid. On behalf of the builders, Messrs. James G. Doak & Co., I present to you, as President of The Union League, a silver trowel with which to complete the ceremonies and seal forever the corner-stone of this twentieth century building.

PRESIDENT HOPE: I return my hearty thanks to Messrs. Doak & Company for the beautiful trowel presented by them for use in these ceremonies. After serving the purpose of to-day, I will have it inscribed with the names of the donors and present it to The Union League for preservation in the museum to be located in the second story of this new building.

I greatly appreciate the honor that has come to me in being permitted, as President of the Club, to lay this corner-stone, and will now proceed to discharge that duty.

The box to be deposited in the stone is before me; and I will ask the Secretary, Mr. George P. Morgan, to read the list of articles to be placed therein by the Treasurer of the League, Mr. M. Riebenack.

SECRETARY MORGAN read the list as follows:

A copy of the Constitution of the United States, of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, of the Charter of the City of Philadelphia, of the History of The Union League; of the By-Laws of The Union League, containing a copy of the



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Charter; a list of the officers and members of The Union League; the Annual Report of the Union League of 1908; catalogue of art exhibits of The Union League; report of Building Committee to date; one of each of the gold and silver coins of the United States of most recent date, and a copy of each of the daily newspapers of this day.

MR. M. RIEBENACK, Treasurer, reported that the articles, as read, had been placed by him in the box, and the latter sealed and deposited in the stone.

PRESIDENT HOPE, in completing the ceremony, cemented the corner-stone with the silver trowel, and striking it with his gavel, said: As President of The Union League I declare that the corner-stone of this new building has been well and truly laid. And may the Great Father of us all bless this Union League with continued prosperity. May it grow in influence and in the power for good in this community and nation. May each year be better than the last, so that

“Cast in some diviner mold,  
Let each new cycle shame the old.”

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. W. Arthur Warner as follows:

“The peace of God, that passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, be with you always. Amen.”

**MUSIC.**

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Building Committee,

WILLIAM T. TILDEN,  
*Chairman.*



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# ART ASSOCIATION.

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*October 31, 1909.*

*To the President and Board of Directors of  
The Union League of Philadelphia:*

GENTLEMEN:—The Art Association begs to submit its report for the year ending October 31, 1909.

Cash balance, November 1, 1908 .....	\$1,805 81
Contributions received from November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909 .....	755 00
Interest on deposits .....	66 10
	\$2,626 91
Expenditures, November 1, 1908, to October 31, 1909..	25 00
	\$2,601 91
Cash balance, October 31, 1909 .....	

No purchases have been made during the year, but the completion of the new building in 1910 will require a considerable expenditure, and your Association feels assured of the generous support of the membership of the League.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BURGESS WARREN,  
*President.*  
JAMES BUTTERWORTH,  
*Treasurer.*  
CHARLES K. BARNES,  
*Secretary.*

EDWARD T. STOTESBURY,  
R. DALE BENSON,  
JOHN H. CONVERSE,  
*Committee.*















